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Poetry.

PROSPECTOR'S PHILOSOPHY.

"Has existence been a failure, in your specific case?"
Chuck ask me with a shadder on his good old honest face;
And at first I had to answer it seemed to me it had,
Though my history from childhood was not so very bad—
But, say!

When I come to think about it it sorter seems to me
There was two sides to the question, if there wasn't two or three;
True, I hadn't any money, nor property, nor sich
I wasn't very handsome, nor popular, nor rich—
Nor nothin'.

I never made a splutter in the legislature halls,
Whur Honorable Bill So-and-So gits up and kicks and balls;
Whur a 25-cent statesman with bizness in his eye
Sells his honor for a nibble of administration pie
O, no!

I never run for office—I couldn't if I'd try;
The people wants a feller with a twinkle in his eye,
Who talks and smiles and wriggles, with his scientific play,
Then turns around and robs 'm in the good old way,
Yes, indeed!

Come to think there is another defalcation in my case;
I can't look in the winder and behold a baby face;
And another jist behind it, full of happiness and love,
Just as though I was an angel, comin' to'm from above.
Well! well!

Guess I won't discuss that subject sorter tends to make me blue—
Sets the boys to askin' questions, "What the devil's ailin' you?"
Nothin' to'm, yet I reckon they all have their loads to tote,
And you'll find they're all a-sailin' in the same old boat.
You bet!

But I've hit upon a system which never fails to fit—
When I can't get just what I want I want what I can git
And I'm not disposed to worry while there's monarchs in their might
Who'd gladly give their riches for half my appetite—
Sabe?

—Frank Aley in the Arizona Graphic.

WHY TIME FLIES.

Wisht 'ey wazn't enny clocks;
Don't see what 'ey'r for.
Ef 'ittle girls like me wuz ast
'Ey 'ouldn't be no more.

Papa sez 'at time it flies—
Don't 'est 'nderstand.
But fink 'at he could stop it
'F he'd break th' old clock's hand.

Mamma sez, "Now watch the clock;
When it gits to eight
'S time for 'ittle girls in bed."
'Cuz 'en it's awfu' late.

G'anpa sez 'at hours make days,
An' days make up th' year.
Summer's got to run away
When the winter's near.

An' g'amma sez she's gittin' old
As th' days pass by;
Some day she will kiss us all
An' say a las' good-bye.

Seems to me th' troubl's in
At naughty clock up 'ere;
Ef it 'd stop its tickin'
'Ain' no one 'ould care.

Then 'ere oughn't be no night—
Alluz 'ould be day.
'Ouldn't have to go to bed—
'Est 'ould have to play.

'Ouldn't be no winter 'en;
Summer all th' year;
An g'amma 'ouldn't get so old—
Never'd leave us here.

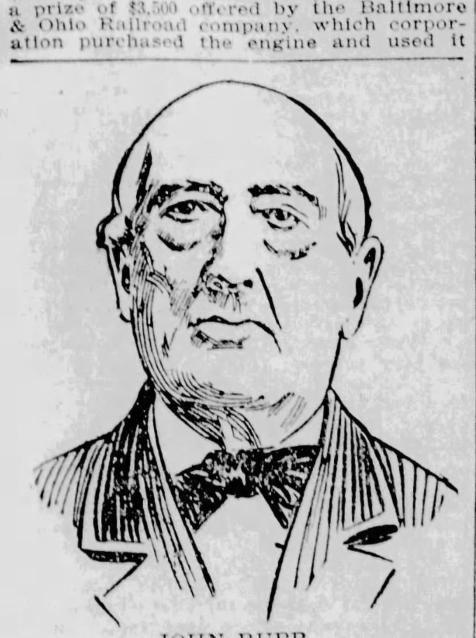
Wisht 'ey wuzn't enny clocks;
Don't see what 'ey'r for.
Ef 'ittle girls like me wuz ast
'Ey 'ouldn't be no more.

—Detroit Free Press.

Miscellany.

HELPED TO BUILD FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

John Rupp, of Hanover, Pa., now in his ninetieth year, was a skilled mechanic as early as 1830. In his early manhood he was an employe and intimate associate of Phineas Davis, who in 1832 designed and constructed at his shops in York, Pa., the first engine in the United States that burned anthracite coal. This engine, when put into successful operation, won a prize of $3,500 offered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, which corporation purchased the engine and used it



JOHN RUPP.

Who Helped Build the First Locomotive and Coach in the United States.

for many years. It was known as "The York," and had an upright boiler, very much similar to the fire engine of the present day. A model of it was on exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Phineas Davis was made superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio shops at Baltimore in 1833 and during that year John Rupp, under his employer's direction, managed the construction of the first passenger coach ever made in this country. This was at a time when there were only a few miles of railroad track in the world over which the locomotive engine was in operation.

A More Acceptable Name.

When Commodore Rodgers, United States Navy, was in charge of a recruiting station after the close of the war, he received an application.

"What is your name?" asked the commodore gruffly.

"Don Emillio de Sanco Razanini,' 'was the reply.

"No, sir," answered the commodore. "I take no man in the United States navy with a name like that. Go away and get a better name if you want to enlist."

The next day, bright and early, the same man reappeared, and in a soft, foreign voice said his name was "Frederick Rodgers." And this time he was accepted.—Philadelphia Post.

In the Museum.

"See how that human skeleton is cracked."

"Yes. That man's dead broke."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CASTLE OF CANOSSA.

The imposing ruins of the famous Castello Carpinets near Reggio d'Emilia, the Canessa of once on a time, perched on precipitous rocks, were to have been sold by auction last week, but the Italian government stepped in and informed the heirs of the late Count Valdrizhi, the

CANOSSA CASTLE.
(Historic fortress just bought by the Italian government.)

present owners of the castello, of the intention of the state to purchase the property. It was within the now dilapidated walls of the castle that Emperor Henry IV. humbled himself before Pope Gregory VII. in 1077, by waiting three days, barefooted and in sack cloth, for the papal pardon. Referring to this remarkable incident, Bismarck gave utterance to the now preverbial words, in his struggle against the supremacy of the ultramontanes in 1872, "To Canossa we shall not go." The castle was partially destroyed by the revolutionary burghers of Reggio in 1255 and during the centuries which have since elapsed the touch of time has gnawed mercilessly at the once almost invincible stronghold. Several of the halls and chambers of the castle are still intact, and both the Italian and foreign archaeological associations which were prepared to bid for the historical ruins at the proposed auction are now most anxious that the Italian government preserve the castle from further decay in default of restoring it to its pristine condition.—Chicago Record.

DROPPED A PENNY IN THE SLOT

He was only 5 years old, a chubby, healthy, merry-eyed youngster, with opinions of his own on many subjects and a good-natured tolerance for the whispered admonition of his pretty, youthful mother. It had been a work of love to get him up the stairs of the elevated station. He had stopped at every landing, and had had a little waltz all by himself, just for the fun of the thing. He had shouted friendly greetings to the policeman on the corner and to the banana man opposite. He had lingered about each and every slot machine, and had recklessly invested in gum of many fla-

vors, and in chocolate and cream candy, and various other things, so by the time he had ridden on the cars awhile he began to find life somewhat of a bore.

Then came a grand discovery. He was kneeling upon the seat, gazing wistfully at the people around, while his mother read her book peacefully. At last he said sweetly:

"O, mommer; want a penny."

"Mommer" smiled and handed him the copper without looking up. He held it tightly for a while, looking thoughtfully at the occupant of the next seat. He was an old man, large and corpulent, and was stealing a quiet nap on the way downtown. His head leaned back comfortably on the seat, and his mouth was wide open. Suddenly a little, plump, dimpled hand reached forward and something dropped into the cavity.

There are slot machines that play, and slot machines that act, and slot machines that do many things. The magic power of the festive cent is marvelous, but never were such forces set in swift working order as by that one innocent little penny.

There was a choking, swearing, savage elderly gentleman, who believed that he was being assassinated and acted accordingly. There was a frightened, horrified, red-faced mother, hurrying down the aisle with a small boy kicking vigorously under her arm, and there were many smiles on all faces in the car as the small boy wailed indignantly: "I want ma gum, mommer. I want ma gum. I did dwop a penny and I want ma gum."—Chicago Tribune.

RESTING THE MUSCLES.

When a man is tired he stretches his arms and legs and yawns, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Birds and animals, so far as possible, follow his example.

Birds spread their feathers and also yawn or gape. Fowls often do this. Fish yawn; they open their mouths slowly until they are round, the bones of the head seem to loosen and the gills open.

Dogs are inveterate yawners and stretchers, but seldom sneeze unless they have a cold. Cats are always stretching their bodies, legs and claws, as every one knows who has had a cat for a pet.

Horses stretch violently when and after indulging in a roll, but not, as a rule, on all fours.

A stag when stretching sticks out his head, stretches his forefeet out, and hollows his back and neck as though trying to creep under a bar.

Most ruminant animals stretch when they rise up after lying down. Deer do it regularly, so do cows. This fact is so well known that if a cow when arising from lying down does not stretch herself it is a sign she is ill.

The reason for this is plain—the stretch moves every muscle of the body, and if there be any injury anywhere it hurts.

How Things Work.

"New shoes make old ones last better."

"What do you mean?"

"When you know you have a new pair in your closet you feel like wearing the old ones longer."—Chicago Record.

The Goat and His Sheepskin.

Bascom—Do you believe in a college education?

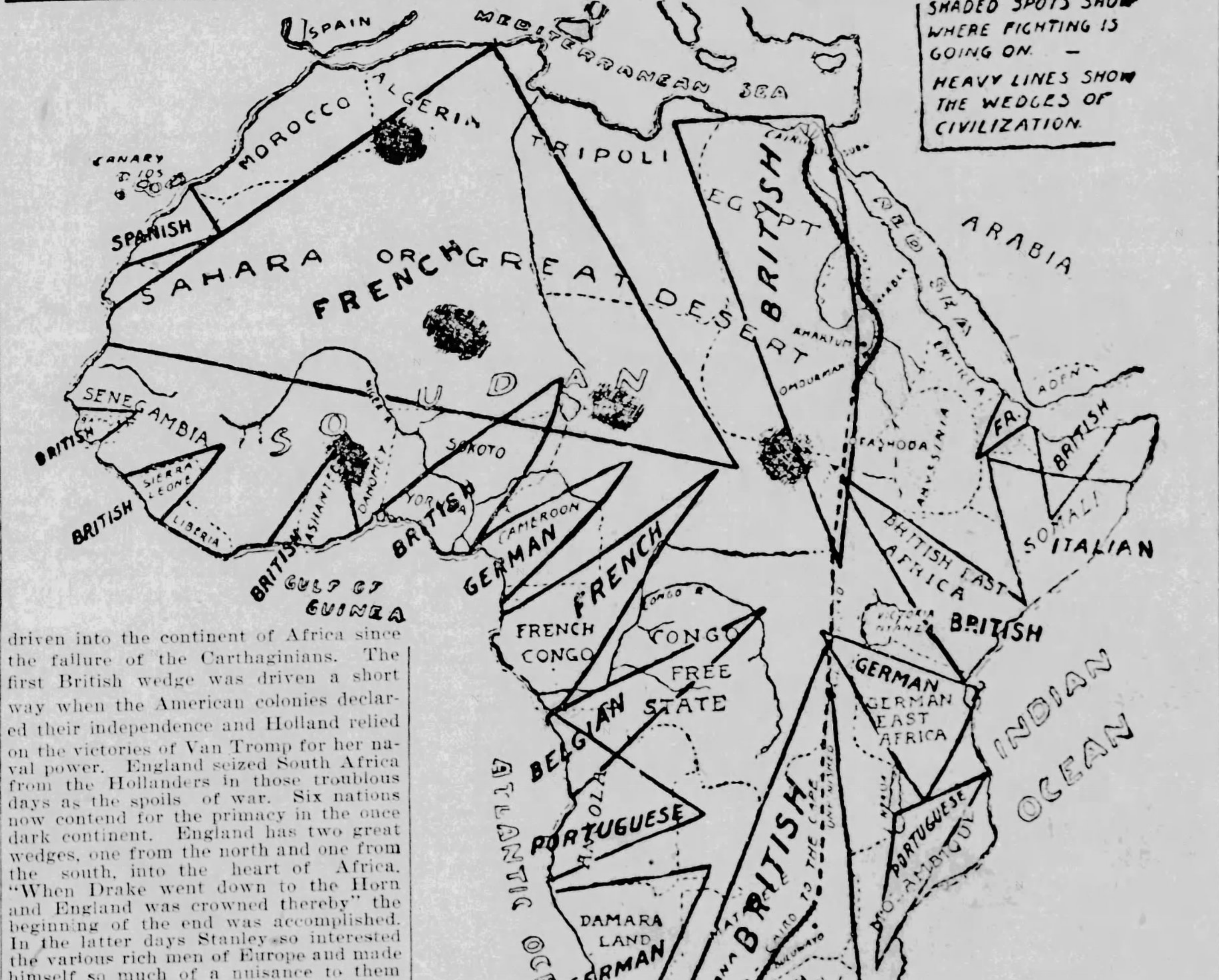
Filby—Oh, yes. A college education is all right; but the same is not always to be said of the man who fancies he has [illegible]

WEDGES DRIVEN INTO AFRICA.

How the Dark Continent Is Being Absorbed by the Great Powers.

"Not many years ago Africa was "the Dark Continent." Now it is a fighting ground for all European nations. Over in England is a member of parliament (who was once a New York newspaper man), to whom more than to any one else the splitting up of the dark continent is due. To the British is due the initiative, but the man who carried the flag of the United States from the west coast to the east proved that Africa was not a hopeless country for exploitation.

Varius wedges of civilization have been



driven into the continent of Africa since the failure of the Carthaginians. The first British wedge was driven a short way when the American colonies declared their independence and Holland relied on the victories of Van Tromp for her naval power. England seized South Africa from the Hollanders in those troublous days as the spoils of war. Six nations now contend for the primacy in the once dark continent. England has two great wedges, one from the north and one from the south, into the heart of Africa. "When Drake went down to the Horn and England was crowned thereby" the beginning of the end was accomplished. In the latter days Stanley so interested the various rich men of Europe and made himself so much of a nuisance to them that finally the rich and wicked king of the Belgians gave to him money for the founding of the Congo Free State. The United States was a party to the agreement which made the desolate and blood-stained wastes of the Congo the flourishing region which it now is.

In 1882, England, by the grace of God and the guns of Sir Beauchamp Seymour's ships, took possession of Egypt and drove its wedge from the north to the south. Gordon was deserted by Mr. Gladstone and killed at Khartoum, but Kitchener avenged his death. So the British wedges from the north and the south were pushed on until they almost met, and "from Cairo to the Cape" was the rallying cry of those who were exploiting the dark continent. On the northeast coast, England drove in another little wedge from Somaliland, and on the east coast one from British East Africa.

The Portugese from Delagoa bay have been trying feebly to make an entrance into the continent of Africa. They were early in the field, but their wedge is small. The French from Algiers have taken over most of the uninhabited lands of Africa, and the civilized world recognizes the suzerainty of France over the desert of Sahara. Just below where the coastline of Africa turns to the southward after its deflection to the eastward the French have put in another wedge, the success of which was exemplified recently by the murder of the French officers sent to relieve those in charge. Just north of this is the German wedge of the "Camaroons." The Cameroons and the islands off the coast which go with them do not form a profitable colony, but it has been administered well.

North of the Camaroons the British have four wedges—Sokoto Sierra Leone, Ashanti Sierra Lone and Senegambia. Lower down on the west coast Germany holds Damaraland, a barren district. The chief value of Germany's east African possessions, a wedge which was given to her for keeping quiet, is that it crosses the "Cairo to the Cape railway." The most valuable of all the French possessions in Africa, outside of Algiers, is Obock, on the northeast coast of Somaliland.

All this is not being accomplished without a few battles. On the border the French are fighting the Moors, who are trying to avenge the murder or massacre of a troop of cavalry which had been sent out from the desert with friendly intent. Further south the French are fighting with the Tauregs, who are opposed to the opening of a pathway for a railroad from Algiers to Lake Tchad. On th borderline of Togoland the French and Germans are having trouble with the natives. The French expedition sent to Lake Tchad is having more trouble on the shores of that lake. In South Africa is the war with the Boers, and in North Africa Kitchener is still trying to catch the khalifa. Altogether Africa is a lively place these days.

THE "FATHER OF THE HOUSE."

"The Father of the House" is the member who has had the longest continuous service, and by reason of such service the honor of administering the oath of office to the speaker-elect is accorded to such member. Another honor conferred upon "The Father of the House" is the privilege of selecting a seat before the drawing for seats begins, which privilege is extended by unanimous consent. There have been times when this privilege was ungraciously withdrawn because of efforts to burden it with requests for members for various personal reasons, but in the old days the request that "The Father of the House" be permitted to select a seat in advance of the drawing was never complicated and cheapened by having associated with it a request for another, which added to the distinction conferred by the House upon its oldest member.

On one occasion when Congressman Kelley of Philadelphia was the oldest member in continuous service, and when the usual request that he be allowed to select a seat in advance of the drawing was burdened with several similar requests for other members and because further additions would not be made to

CONGRESSMAN HARMER.

the privilege list, objection was made to the entire proceeding, and thus "The Father of the House" was compelled to stand with other members in the rear of the hall until his name was drawn from the box. But, to the credit of the House, no member selected the seat that had been occupied so many years by Judge Kelley, and, although his name was late in coming from the box, he found his old place of honor awaiting him, which he took with the applause of his colleagues.

The present "Father of the House" is Representative Alfred C. Harmer, of Philadelphia. Gen. Bingham is another old member whose service began with the 46th congress, March 4, 1879. There are several other members whose service began prior to that of Gen. Bingham, but none save Mr. Harmer has served so long continuously.

Thus Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, entered with the 32d congress, in the year 1851, and served continuously until the close of the 37th congress, March 4, 1863, a period of twelve years. He resumed congressional service with the 53d Congress, having been chosen in 1894 to fill a vacancy, and has been a member continuously since that date. Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, entered the House with the 33d Congress, when he was defeated [illegible]. He resumed membership with the 53d Congress and, under the custom that has obtained, his continuous membership dates from March 4, 1893. Mr. Cannon has had an aggregate of 24 years' service in the House, with an interval of two years. Gen. Bingham has served continuously for 20 years. It is a singular fact, the honor of having the member longest in continuous service of the House has rested with Pennsylvania and Philadelphia since March 4, 1875. Prior to that time Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts was "Father of the House."

The Eloquent Corporal.

"Now, then, No. 7," the corporal continues, "we'll make another start—that is, if you've quite finished feelin' if your back hair happens to be on straight this morning. It's you I'm talking to—third man from the left of the front rank. I haven't the pleasure of knowin' your name, but I expect to be writin' it down for an hour's extra duty pretty soon. Now, then, look to your front—squad, 'tchun, left dress! Turn your eyes to the left—without squinting like Chinese dummies—if you can. Stand up in the ranks, too, like soldiers; not like a measly row of lopsided, spindle shanked, cockney shop boys! Stick your chests out and put your stummicks somewhere out of sight altogether. There's 'arf of you with figures like bags of potatoes. Strike me crimson if I ever saw such a mob! Hi! you, in the center—the ginger headed man. I mean—don't grin like that; this ain't no perishin' beauty competition—not by no manner of means."—The Queen's Service.

Their Narrow Escape.

Mrs. McGorry—Oi never was so froightened in ahl me loife! Sure dhe car-r-r- missed me be less than six inches!

McGorry—Av yez hod gone a step farther dhe children wud hov hod a step-mother.

CROESUS AND CUPID

A CHRISTMAS SKIT IN TWO ACTS. . . .

I.
CHRISTMAS EVE.

My love has all that wealth can bring;
Of comforts ev'ry mortal thing;
But as I think of Christmas near,
With all its frolic, fun and cheer,
I heave a sigh of bitter woe,
And think of Croesus long ago,
And yearn for riches, too, that I
The whole wide world for her might buy,
Oh, poor, unhappy me!

II.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

No costly gifts I gave my love;
But with the mistletoe above,
A kiss I gave her—well, say two!
She blushed a lovely rosy hue,
The while she murmured in my ear,
"Just what I wanted, Jack, my dear!"
Oh, happy, happy me!

—D. Z. D., in the New York Herald.

A MENACING ASSURANCE, BUT IT WAS NOT MEANT

"I had a peculiar case in court the other day," said a lawyer to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "An old Irishman named Callahan had got into a row with his landlord about some repairs and refused to pay his rent. The landlord was a fussy little ex-college professor totally unversed in the ways of the world, and he was imprudent enough to send word that he would have the family evicted, and then called to discuss it personally. He emerged yelling 'Murder!' and said that he had first met Mrs. Callahan, who told him her husband would do him no harm, upon the strength of which he had waited for his return. When Callahan came in he promptly gave the visitor a beating. The old Irishman and his wife were both arrested, and I appeared for the defense. The ugly feature of the case was the alleged effort of the woman to lure her caller into a trap, but when put on the stand she denied the landlord's story in toto, and swore point blank she had warned him that her husband proposed to punch his head. Both parties seemed perfectly sincere in their statements, and I was somewhat puzzled.

"I finally decided to cross-examine the ex-professor. 'Now, repeat to us,' I said, 'exactly what Mrs. Callahan told you in regard to her husband.' 'She assured me positively,' answered the landlord, 'that he had no intention whatever of molesting me.' 'But she didn't say it in those words,' I insisted. 'What I want is her exact language.' 'Well, sir,' said the witness, beginning to get flustered, 'she gave me to understand'—'Oh, never mind that,' interrupted the judge, 'give us her own words.' 'Very well, sir; very well, sir!' exclaimed the little landlord, desperately. 'She said, "When Mike comes home he won't do a thing to you!"' When the judge got through laughing he let the prisoners off with a reprimand."

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Dec. 8.—It is now in order for the Eiffel Tower and the Ferris Wheel to join hands and go marching down to oblivion together. They have done their turn on the exposition stage; the applause is over, and a new act is placarded. As playthings for children at a seaside resort, both wheel and tower may still enjoy a sort of protracted popularity, but they must no longer look to be counted among the great things of earth. On the threshold of a new century we decline to be amazed at what astonished us in 1889 and caused us to hold our breath in 1893.

But, although the Eiffel Tower is a back-number and one of the small cards, it is still in evidence—984 feet in evidence—and by all odds the loftiest height in Paris, or any other city. It cost a mint of money to build, and the exposition directors could not cart away the sky-piercing structure as readily as they disposed of the other remains of the last World's Fair, because the company who furnished the money for its erection hold

ALEXANDER III. BRIDGE, PARIS.

a concession from the city of Paris that still has a dozen years to run. With another exposition on the tapis, the stockholders believe they are likely to derive still further dividends from their plucky investment of a decade ago.

The Tower Still Stands.

So the tower will receive a fresh coat of paint; some changes will be made in its cafes and observatories, and the climbing portion of humanity will once again have a chance to see how it seems to enjoy a fifty-mile view from an altitude twice as high as your own Washington Monument.

But the expostion of 1900 is not to be without its prime attraction.

Perish the thought!

In 1889 it was a tower.
In 1893 it was a wheel.
In 1900 'twill be a bridge.

And from an architectural and decorative standpoint, this great memorial bridge will readily rank first among the art bridges of the world.

It will not be a "Bridge of Sighs," nor yet a bridge of any great size—only 360 feet long and 132 feet wide, but, nevertheless, 'twill receive the attention of the cameras and kodaks beyond the lot of most bridges.

This is a bridge-building epoch. Your own President McKinley has a pet pro-

CENTRAL TABLET ON ALEXANDER III. BRIDGE.

ject for a great memorial bridge across the Potomac, from the nation's capital to Arlington, where sleep the soldier dead of your Republic, with arches and statues to commemorate the great names in your country's history. Our exposition bridge is intended to reflect some of the triumphs and glories of France, as well as to commemorate a friendly alliance with one of the greatest of the Powers.

A High Art Bridge.

The Alexander III. Bridge, as it will be known, will cost $1,200,000, one-sixth of the amount being used for general decoration. The ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone, which was generally regarded as the cornerstone of the exposition, rank as a historical event, and were the chief function of the splendid pageant which attended the visit of the Czar of all the Russias and the Czarina to the French republic in 1896. Popular enthusiasm was unbounded. It

STATUARY ON ALEXANDER III. BRIDGE.

is doubtful whether the imperial visitors had ever before witnessed such a scene. The voices of millions of people were heard in a grand chorus of applause, which gradually grew in volume until it swelled to a frenzy of enthusiasm. All this was due to the fact that the presence of the regal visitors was generally regarded as the seal of a new Franco-Russian alliance. The most enchanting fetes were given in honor of the Czar and his fair wife, who were effusive in their declarations that no other city on earth was capable of outdoing Paris in lavish hospitality. Parisians alone are capable of producing such scenes, for Paris is a city of science and art—a city of fetes and flowers; a city where emotions are contagious, and the entire people become imbued with a spontaneous enthusiasm. But, although Paris seemed to have reached the zenith of exultation in 1896, the city is even now looking forward to a still greater display of popular exuberance in 1900, when the Czar again comes to the republic to crown the exposition.

Honors to the Czar.

It was on the 7th day of October, 1896, that the cornerstone of the Alexander III. Bridge was laid. The late President Felix Faure was present at the function. So were the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. So were all the ministers and diplomatic representatives. So were the mayors of all the chief cities of France. Besides these were several thousand distinguished guests officially invited to the ceremonies, and, perhaps, a million or more general spectators, who took advantage of the civic holiday to add by their presence and their voices to the acclaim of the occasion.

You saw in your own American metropolis some such outpouring on the recent occasion when you welcomed home to the land he had enriched with a new domain in the East, the hero of Manila.

The Russian national hymn and the Marseillaise were played many times by the finest bands in the world, a chorus of several thousand voices sang from Gounod's Faust, and M. Paul Mounet recited some stirring stanzas entitled "Pax et Robur," written especially for the occasion by the leading French poet of the decade, the Academician, M. de Heredia. "Pax et Robur" (Peace and Strength) were the watchwords of the day. They were engraved on the trowel of solid gold and the ivory-handled steel mallet, and on the pen with which Czar Nicholas II. and President Felix Faure signed the record, a duplicate of which on fine parchment was afterward placed, with numerous gold coins, in the cavity of the foundation stone. The pen with which the document was signed, curiously enough, was made out of a reed taken from the Seine and mounted in gold.

Tribute to the Czarina.

The final functions of this historic event presented a scene well worth remembering. While the dense crowd were shouting themselves hoarse with cheers for the President and cheers for the Czar, the Seine was studded with pleasure craft and steam yachts gay with drapery and decorations of flowers, garlands of foliage and fluttering flags, which gave to the water scene the semblance of a colossal nautical fete. While the excitement was at its height a boat rowed across the river to the spot where the official ceremonies were in progress. In it were seated sixteen young girls gowned in white, the famous daughters of the leading commercial men and manufacturers of France, who came to offer the Empress a superb bouquet of the choicest flowers. This bouquet was presented in a huge silver vase three feet in height, elaborately chased, on which were engraved the words "Robur-Pax," with a center-piece consisting of a very artistic cameo by Allard, representing "France Protecting the Arts." The Empress was visibly affected by the simplicity and beauty of the scene, as well as by the charming fitness of the token, and each girl was permitted to kiss the Czarina's hand.

Details of Bridge.

And now, some facts about the Alexander III. Bridge itself. First of all, it is built of steel, and, while a steel bridge is not the sort of a framework that adapts itself most happily to ornamentation, because its outlines remain visible to the eye, nevertheless, the architects and engineers have worked together so admirably that the outcome is a series of designs, the harmony and details of which are most artistic and pleasing. As stated before, the entire length of the bridge is 360 feet, and the extreme width 132 feet. It consists of fifteen cast-steel arches, upon which rest the steel floor—the first time in the engineering history of France that steel arches have been applied to this purpose. The general style of the bridge is that of the Louis XIV. period. The center roadway has a breadth of 66 feet, with a thirty-foot sidewalk on either side.

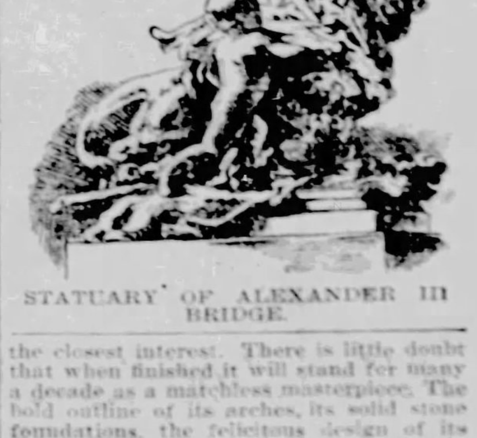
At each entrance to the bridge are two white marble pylons, 66 feet high, each surmounted at the top with a Pegasus and a statue representing "Fame About to Take Her Flight." At the foot of the pylons four large statues will be placed. These were originally planned to represent France and Russia in the time of Louis XIV. and France and Russia at the time of the alliance (in 1896), but, after several modifications, it was finally decided to have these marbles typify France of the Renaissance, France of Louis XIV. France of the Middle Ages, and Modern France. As the bridge was being built by Frenchmen in France it was not thought desirable to make it too Russian, or even too Franco-Russian.

Some writers, ever on the alert for political sensations, sought to find in these deviations from the original idea the evidence of a sudden chill in the secret treaty between the two Powers, but it is far more probable that the managers of the exposition deemed it advisable to follow out the program approved by parliament, rather than to be influenced and directed by a fickle public sentiment in the erection of a French monument that is destined to endure for centuries.

In front of the bridge on the right and the left are two groups of lions and genii. Bronze candleabra of novel design and graceful appearance, representing groups of children, will be placed along the balustrade of the bridge at intervals of sixteen feet. The frieze of the balustrade will consist of graceful garlands of marine shells. To relieve the naked rigidness of the steel skeleton frame of the bridge decorations in cast iron and bronze will dissimulate the lines, which otherwise would appear too mathematical.

Finally, there is an important centerpiece, or tablet, on the keystone of the bridge, presenting an allegorical representation of the Franco-Russian alliance, from a design by Recipon. The author informed the writer that the two figures were intended to represent Naiads personifying France and Russia. They gracefully frame the gilt-and-bronze tablets on the keystone, one of which bears the arms of the City of Paris, while on the other is embossed the arms of the City of St. Petersburg. Thus the structure received the designation "The Bridge of the Alliance."

Parisians, whose attention is so often centered on undertakings of a more frivolous nature, have followed the construction of the Alexander III. Bridge with



STATUARY OF ALEXANDER III BRIDGE.

the closest interest. There is little doubt that when finished it will stand for many a decade as a matchless masterpiece. The bold outline of its arches, its solid stone foundations, the felicitous design of its broad passages and steps, its remarkable decorative sculpture and ornate embellishments render it a construction absolutely unique. Many great artists, and the celebrated Orientalist and portrait painter, Benjamin Constant, is among the number, affirm that it will rank among the finest bridges of the world.

Three Other Bridges.

But the Alexander III. Bridge will not be the only new thoroughfare across the Seine built especially for the exposition. To meet the requirements of an enormous traffic and afford ready communication between the two banks, three new foot bridges are being constructed. This will be all the more necessary, in view of the fact that while in 1889 the entire exposition grounds were on the left bank of the river, some of the most important sections in 1900 will be on the opposite side of the Seine. The foot bridge which will be nearest the present Invalides Bridge will be decorated with garlands of luminous flowers, so that at night it will become a feature of the illuminated attractions on the water. Another crossing for visitors on foot will present the aspect of a bridge of boats, disposed lengthwise, at right angles to the current of the river. With these numerous means of inter-communication, the Seine, instead of separating the exposition into two distinct parts, will appear as an attractive waterway, studded with elegant pavilions on either side, and spanned at intervals with graceful arches.

Frederic Mayer

Te Hee!

"I will wager you a new hat that you will come down off that chair before I ask you twice," said a gentleman.

"Done!" exclaimed his friend.

"Come down!" cried the other.

"I will not," said his friend, with much obstinacy.

"Then stop till I ask you a second time," said the other.

Perceiving that he would never be asked a second time, the gentleman came down in a double sense.—Tit-Bits.

Worried.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "is there any such thing as wireless telegraphy?"

"Why, it hasn't been perfected yet. But I believe there is such a thing."

"Well, they ought to put a stop to it right away. The idea of scattering all those messages indiscriminately through the air we breathe! It must be very unhealthy."—Washington Star.

LUMINOUS PALACE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Voting Age.

"Is there a provision in the laws of the United States that will allow a man to vote for President before the day of his twenty-first birthday?"—H. G. V., Canton, Ill.

You should strive to secure accuracy of statement. No voter, except Presidential electors, votes directly for President and vice president. They vote for Presidential electors, who choose the President. Hence it is incorrect to speak, as you do, of "voting for President," when you mean, evidently, voting for Presidential electors. If you will turn to the constitution of the United States, you will find that it says that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress." The legislature may select them itself, and several states formerly chose them in this way.

So it ought to be clear to you that there is no United States law about voting for electors. That is a matter of state law, in every case. All the states require a man to be 21 years of age before he can vote for any officer. No man can vote until he is 21 years old. A man completes 21 years on the day before his 21st birthday. That is the first day of his 22d year, as the day he was born was the first day of his 1st year. So a man whose 21st birthday comes on the day after a Presidential election, will be able to vote at that election, but in no other case. Is this what you were trying to ask? If not, please make your question plain, and we will try to answer.

The Twentieth Century.

"Will you please inform me through your paper when the twentieth century begins?"—O. C. S., West Union, O.

The twentieth century begins with the beginning of January 1, 1901.

X. Y. Z., Winchester, Ill., asks for an explanation of a newspaper item from Berlin, which reads: "The government will officially stamp January 1 as beginning the century by issuning postal cards with a bust of Germania wearing a wreath."

Well, what explanation does it need? All Germany is laughing over the blunder which the Bundesrath made, in putting the beginning of the new century one year too soon. The Pester Lloyd, a German newspaper, printed a huge cartoon, representing a military officer, personifying the Bundesrath, as a ringmaster, whipping the sun to more rapid motion, and beneath it has this comment:

"The sun is said to have stood still occasionally at Joshua's order, but that he will jump over a whole year is a miracle so much greater than the Biblical one that it is doubtful if he will perform it even to please so mighty a body as the Bundesrath."

If it affords the Bundesrath and the emperor any satisfaction to declare with all official solemnity that ninety-nine years make 100 years perhaps no one should complain. The dignitaries of the German empire are quite free to make a spectacle of themselves before the eyes of all the world if they so desire. But "all scholars" will wait patiently and calmly another year before donning cap and gown to welcome the new century at midnight.

And people who make no great pretensions to scholarship, but who have plain sense enough to know that it takes just 100 years and not ninety-nine to make a century will smile at that reception at midnight on the 31st of this month and wonder about how much scholarship it takes to make a first-rate Bundesrath and emperor.

How It Began.

"Give an account of the beginning of the first battle between the United States and the Filipinos. Would like to know which began the battle."—A. E. G., Elk Run, Pa.

Why didn't you read the full account of it The Blade published at the time? The Filipinos had been for some time endeavoring to provoke a conflict, and they wanted us to begin it, so they could claim that we were the aggressors.

On the night of February 2, 1899, a strong detachment of Filipinos was stationed just beyond one of the outposts in the northern edge of Manila. They took up a position a few yards in front of our men, who silently bore their abuse and jeers the entire night. A remonstrance was sent to the Filipino commander of the forces at that point, whose reply was all that could be desired. On the night of February 4, another demonstration was made at another of our outposts. An insurgent approached a picket, and refused to halt or to answer when challenged. After the third challenge, our picket fired and killed the Filipino. The insurgents at once opened a lively fire. Our troops rushed to arms and the night was spent in driving the Filipinos before us, far out of the positions they had occupied.

Trusts.

"Please inform me if a company can go to New Jersey and obtain a charter to form a trust under the trust law of that state, and operate in another state?"—J. C. S., Chilhowie, Va.

Your question shows that you don't understand what a trust is. It is a corporation composed of other corporations. For instance, suppose that the manufacturers of agricultural machinery wished to combine. They would first appraise every plant, and put a money valuation on it. Then they would incorporate under some state law—probably that of New Jersey, because it is the most favorable. Each of the companies would be given an amount of stock proportioned to the assessed value of its plant.

The New Jersey law does not mention trusts. It is nothing but a general law authorizing the incorporation of companies, such as all states have; but its provisions are more liberal than those of the laws of other states. All that is required is that they shall have an office in New Jersey. Their manufactories may be anywhere else they please. Of course they can operate in any state, for there can be no interference by any state with the products or manufactures of any other state.

Indian Summer.

Our thanks are due those who send us the explanations below:

"When this country was being settled, the Indians would be on the war path more or less during the summer. In the fall of the year, as a general thing, there would be a cold spell of weather, or what was called a squaw winter, during which time the Indians remained in camp. Then there would come a spell of pleasant weather, and the Indians would make raids on the settlers. Hence the name Indian summer, given by the settlers to the nice weather that generally lasted from one to four weeks."—M. H. B. C., Rockbridge, Wis.

"The following seems to answer the question and also tells of the date of the first Thanksgiving:

"In the autumn of 1621, Governor Bradford resolved on a day of thanksgiving, or rather a week of holiday and of thanksgiving for the mercies God had shown to them and it was also resolved to send a runner to Massasoit, inviting him with his brother and a fitting escort, to the feast of Thanksgiving, now fixed for the following Thursday.

"Presently when the village was well afoot and a big fire started for cooking purposes, the roll of the drum announced the morning prayers, with which the pilgrims began every day, and more especially this Feast of Thanksgiving. The Indians stood reverently around, Massasoit explaining * * to a chieftain who had never visited the colony before, that the white man thus propitiated the Great Spirit.

"Breakfast over, with a grace after meat that amounted to another service, the governor announced that some military exercises under the direction of Captain Standish would now take place, and the guests were invited to seat themselves around a fire kindled on the ground at the head of Middle street, and designed more as a common center and social feature than for need, since 'the weather was so mild and lovely, so peculiarly so that when it recurred the next November and the next, the people, remembering that first feast day, said: "Why, here is the Indians' summer again!"' But on that day the only thought was that God had accepted their thanksgiving and smiled his approval."—Lincoln.

"Indian summer was called so by the Indian. It usually comes after the first snow or cold weather in the autumn. This period of cold weather was called by the Indians 'squaw winter.' It came to them as a warning of the approach of winter. And they always availed themselves of the pleasant weather following to prepare food and supplies for the real winter."—Reader, Defiance, O.

We have another reply, covering the same ground as the above, from H. C. B., Leslie, Mich.

"In the early settling of New England, when the Indians were very troublesome, often what crops were raised on the frontier were almost under an armed guard, and through the summer many families would be compelled to stay in or near forts or block houses. But when the first of winter set in—the 'squaw winter'—the Indians ceased their incursions for the time, and every one could get out to help to prepare for winter without fear. But after this severe early winter weather, it moderated, would get very smoky, and the Indians would again trouble the settlements, until the real hard winter set in. Hence the term Indian summer."—Uncle Timothy, Elmore, Kan.

Eastern and Western Churches.

"Please tell me what constitutes the difference between the Roman Catholic and the Greek Catholic churches? Were they once united? If so, what caused the division?"—I. H. R., Hannibal, Mo.

The Greek, or Eastern church, is not the "Greek Catholic" church. That is, it does not call itself by that name, though it claims to be universal, as does the Roman or Western church. The Greek church adheres only to the decrees of the first seven oecumenical councils, and rejects the authority of all succeeding councils which the Roman church recognizes as oecumenical. The first grand difference in doctrine came when the Western church adopted an article of faith declaring that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Son as well as the Father. The Greek doctrine is that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father through the Son. This is to-day one of the great points of difference which can never be reconciled. Another great schism arose in A. D. 858, when Photius, patriarch of the Greek church, censured the Roman or Western church for observing Saturday as a fast, for allowing the use of eggs and cheese during the first week of Lent, and the prohibition of marriage to priests. The priests of the Greek church are allowed to marry. There are very many other points of difference, but they are trivial, though they are considered important by the Greek church.

The Christian church was of course all one body originally. When the bishop of Rome claimed to have authority over the whole church, the Eastern church would not recognize it. The Eastern church is as old as the Western. It was a mere division because the Roman empire was divided into the Eastern and Western Empires.

For West Point.

"What are the qualifications of successful applicants for appointment to West Point, and of what do the examinations and course of study consist?"—L. C. T., Conway Springs, Kan.

The first thing to do is to find when there is a vacancy for a cadet from your Congressional district. As the course is four years, each district has a vacancy once in that time. Next spring, as soon after March 4 as possible, the Representatives in whose districts will occur vacancies, will be notified. Each of these Representatives will appoint a cadet, who will be examined next September for admission. The Representative may appoint whom he wishes, or he may throw open the appointment to all the boys of proper age in his district, for a competitive examination. But this examination is not for admission, nor does it take the place of the examination at West Point in September.

Cadets must be between 17 and 22, able to pass a searching physical examination. Their literary examination is in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history of the United States. This is a very severe examination, much more searching than an ordinary school examination, and many fail.

Ponce de Leon.

J. H. G., Vickery, O.: Ponce de Leon (Pon-thay day Lay-on, accented on "Pon" and "Lay") was born in San Servas, province of Campos, Spain, in 1460, and died in Cuba in July, 1521. He served in the Spanish army with credit against the Moors; went to Hispaniola in 1502 with Ovando, who was the governor. In 1508, de Leon explored Porto Rico. The island was subjugated by the Spaniards, and in 1510 de Leon was appointed its governor. In 1512 he was deprived of his office, and then determined to go to seek the fabled fountain of youth. On March 27, 1512, he landed a little north of where St. Augustine, Florida, now stands. He returned to Porto Rico on October 5, then went to Spain, and returned in 1515. He founded there the city of Ponce, Porto Rico. In 1521 he made an attempt to conquer Florida, landing about 50 miles south of his former landing-place. In battle with the natives he was wounded by a poisoned arrow, and his troops defeated. He returned to Cuba and died there.

The Earth's Sphericity.

"We have here a few individuals who think the earth is flat. They say if it is round like an orange or ball how do the people cling to it, and why don't they fall off? and how do the bodies of water hold their positions? Please explain."—S. C. C., Eby, W. Va.

There is a force called gravitation which draws all things to common center. Up and down are relative terms. Down means toward the center of the earth. Up means away from the center of the earth. All things on the earth are held to it by gravitation. The measure of this force is called weight. And it is in proportion to the mass of the earth. If the earth were twice as large as it is, everything on it would weigh twice what it now does. If it had only half the matter it now has, things would weigh just half what they now do. Better get a school treatise on natural philosophy, and read up on gravitation.

The Jews.

"Who founded the Jews, and where do we find where they take the name of Jews?"—J. E., Veedersburg, Ind.

Did it never occur to you that the Old Testament is simply a history of the Jews, from their origin down to after the restoration from Babylon? Abraham was the progenitor of all Jews. They were known as Hebrews, derived from Heber, a forefather of Abraham; as Israelites, because they were the children of Israel, or Jacob; and, after the dispersion, or from about 712 B. C., as Jews, from Judah, the tribe that had become the representative of the whole race.

Definitions.

A. C. B., Sarcoxie, Mo.: The word cosmos is Greek, and signifies the universe—also, in a restricted meaning, it is applied to the world. The word kismet is Arabic, and means fate—that is, something which was ordained to happen. The Black Sea was formerly called the Euxine Sea. There is no word "Mizra," that we know of. Mirza is a proper name.

Manila.

"Please state the population of Manila."—W. E. M., Tamora, Neb.

There has never been a census taken. It is generally given a population of 200,000 to 240,000. The native population, which comprises the larger portion, is migratory and shifting.

Heredity.

"From which parent in the human family does the offspring inherit good or bad qualities? In the animal kingdom, if the dam be vicious or kind, is the offspring apt to be so also?"—A. L., Tess Corners, Wis.

The phenomena of heredity are so varied and so perplexing that scientific men who have made them a study would find it impossible to answer your questions categorically. In families, children are more apt, in the majority of cases, to be more like a grandfather or grandmother in disposition than like either parent. Neither father nor mother impresses characteristics more than the other. In most cases children in disposition are not particularly like either parent, though there are many exceptions. The same is true of the lower animals.

Miscellaneous.

J. B. F., Tiplersville, Miss.: We can not tell what the mineral is of which you send a fragment. You should have it assayed. We are not in that business. Why not send some to the professor of geology in your state agricultural and mechanical college, whose postoffice address is Agricultural College, Oktibbeha county, and ask him what it is? Send at least a half-pound or a pound. The fragment you sent us is too small for analysis.

E. H. W., Lowell, Ind.: We have not a list of them.

A. J., Elkhart, Ind.: We know of no such institution.

H. G. S., Aurora, Mo.: Ask information of some railway postal clerk or of a postmaster.

C. J. R., Oakes, N. D.: The paper you mention was changed from a weekly to a monthly a year ago.

R. B. A., Holton, Mich.: You are mistaken as to the fact. Germany is independent, and owes no allegiance to Austria. The latter is by far the weaker nation, also.

H. C. L., Hackberry, Okla.: In the sentence you give, "occasional" is, we think, a descriptive adjective, because it describes the frequency of the arguments, instead of defining them in any way.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

BURDENED WOMEN.

We look in amazement at the burdens some women carry upon their heads. Yet how light they are compared with the burdens some women carry upon their hearts. There are childless women whose hearts ache ceaselessly because of the childless home. That burden of childlessness has been lifted from the heart of many a woman by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Many of the obstacles to maternity are removable. Such obstacles are entirely removed by "Favorite Prescription." It contains no alcohol nor narcotic.

Married Six Years and Childless.

"I have never written you how grateful I am to you for your help in securing good health and one of the sweetest, dearest, thirteen pound girls that ever came into a home," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 647 South Liberty Street, Galesburg, Ill. "I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Before I had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was a new woman. I cannot make pen describe my heartfelt gratitude, so will close by saying if any one disputes the value of Dr. Pierce's medicines I will be pleased to confirm the truth of all I say if they will enclose stamped envelope for reply."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

A DREAM OF EMPIRE.

Frederick William, the crown prince of Germany, who is said to be betrothed by his father to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, is the eldest son of Kaiser Wilhelm and heir apparent to the imperial throne of Germany and to the royal throne of Prussia. He was born on May 6, 1882, and is therefore more than a year younger than Wilhelmina, who was born August 31, 1880. Prince

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Frederick is a manly youth, with brusque, soldierly ways and a sturdy frame. He is already taller than his father, and the idol of the regiment in which he is an officer. Military honors of various kinds have been showered on this young man, but he bears himself with much modesty for one of such vast expectations. When he was only 14 the Austrian emperor appointed him a lieutenant in the Seventh Austrian Hussars, and he has received dignities from other foreign sovereigns. The prince has a fine education. He is well tutored in history, geography, political and economic science, in the classics, in the physical sciences and the political history of his own country. His marriage with Wilhelmina would probably unite the Netherlands with the German empire, as their heir would legitimately succeed to both thrones.

FAME AND EXCELLENCE DEVELOP DEMAND.

Often the advertisements of a newspaper give information of as great value as do the news columns. When the fame of a product extends across seas, and a demand is created through the civilized world, it is a news item of interest. This is the case with the now world-famed Syrup of Figs, the product of the California Fig Syrup company. Its merits were first made known through newspapers and medical journals, and it was soon approved by progressive physicians everywhere. Simple and effective, pleasant to taste and acceptable to the system, it proved itself prompt to relieve and without unpleasant after-effects. It is the remedy of the healthy, for it is used by intelligent people who desire to remain well. To get its beneficial effects, it is necessary to buy the genuine Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup company only.

"IT IS TO LAUGH."

Hospital Physician (with a view to diagnosis)—What do you drink?

New Patient (cheering up at the proposal)—Oh, sir! thank you, sir—whatever you—I leave that to you, sir.—London Punch.

Great Author—That really is the most senseless story I ever wrote.

His Wife—Are you going to sign your name to it?

"Why, if I didn't, they wouldn't take it."—Life.

"Your wife says you have insomnia, Mr. Hobbs?"

"Yes, in deed, I can't even feel sleepy when we have callers in the evening."—Chicago Record.

"I called in," said the puffy little man, "to say that our story about the fire next door to me yesterday was all wrong."

"All wrong?" asked the editor.

"Yes, sir! Why, hang it, sir, I spell my name with two s's, and I make soap, not shoe blacking.—Philadelphia North American.

THE TALE OF A PIG.

Now there's no especial pathos in a pig,
For he's merely so much pork around alive,
And e'en his death a-squealing never stirs a fellow's feeling,
And we cannot mourn, no matter how we strive.

But here's the mournful story of a hog:
A pensive tale that ought to make you weep;
And though it's sad, sir, very—it is extraordinary
And concerns a hog that couldn't go to sleep.

The farmers down in Gravytown this fall,
They went to "fattin' pigs to beat the band";
They all were bound to work 'er so's to raise the biggest porker,
And shoved 'em all the grub that they could stand.

Now Ephrum Johnson owned the biggest hog,
A seven hundred pounder were he dressed.
'Twould make you fairly shiver with delight to see the quiver
Of his spare-ribs and the fat upon his breast.

You never saw a hog so fat as he
His skin sir, fairly shone, it was so tight
And this was his undoing, for disaster came pursuing
When he couldn't get his reg'lar sleep o'night.

For he'd got a gob of mud upon his tail,
His skin was tight as I have told to you,
And the mud it kept a-sagging and a-pulling and a-dragging,
So he culdn't shut his eyes the best he'd do.

Insomnia's a dreadful, dreadful thing!
Just lie awake a solid week and see,
And perhaps you'll squeeze some pity for the hero of this ditty,
Though an unpoetic porker he may be.

I get the tale from Ephrum's honest lips;
It may of course occasion some surprise,
But, unless the critter's lying, his porker died a-trying
To go to sleep, but couldn't shut his eyes.

—Holman F. Day, in Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A FRENCH PORTRAIT OF EDGAR ALLAN POE.

In that individualized and amusing periodical, "L'Estampe et L'Affiche," we find this portrait of the American author best beloved of all Frenchmen, "Le grand Edgaire Alain Poe."

As a portrait of Poe it is scarcely satisfactory, yet it is not without interest. It was cut upon wood with a pen knife by M. Vallotton, a clever craftsman, if not an authoritative interpreter of Poe.

THE LADY SAT NEXT TO GRANT

Visitors to Washington will probably remember an old second-hand book dealer, who on nice days sits in front of his shop, on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, just opposite the Peace Monument. He is as much a part of Washington as is the White House, and he numbers among his friends many of those prominent in national affairs. He tells many amusing stories of the statesmen of the days just following the Civil War. He relates one story in which he and President Grant figure rather prominently.

The old bookseller had received a ticket for a theatrical performance. He went early and took his seat in the parquet. Soon a family consisting of a husband and wife and several grown up daughters took the seats to his right. A little later a man came and sat on his left, next the aisle. The old bookseller is blind in the left eye and did not pay any attention to the man on his left. At the end of the first act the lady on his right leaned over and asked him if the stranger were not President Grant. Sure enough it was, and the lady was so informed.

"I reckon maybe you kin see a mite better from this chair where I'm sittin'," the old gentleman remarked, "and if you think you'd rather change with me I'm willing."

A second invitation was not required. "And I didn't have to change only with the woman, but with her hull family, and I thought they'd push me out in the aisle. But I'll bet that to this day that woman tells of the time when she sat next to the President," the old bookseller adds.—New York Herald.

LONELIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Perhaps the most isolated tribe of people in the world is the Tshuktshi, a people occupying the northern portion of the peninsula of Kamskatka and the country northward toward Bering straits.

These people are practically independent of Russia, who appears to have reasons of her own for letting them alone. They have practically no communication with the outside world, and have only been visited two or three times—the last time by Major de Windt on his journey through Siberia.

The inhabitants of the New Siberian Islands are also practically alone on earth, for they can only communicate with the mainland, and therefore with the rest of the world, once a year, and a succession of bad seasons might isolate them for years. The pygmies of the great Central African forests, if they can be called a tribe, have also been a people apart. For ages their existence was little more than legendary, and only two expeditions commanded by white men have ever penetrated into their abode.—Pearson's Weekly.

LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND.

The committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping has voted the sum of 1,000 pounds to Lloyd's patriotic fund, in view of the large number of claims which will necessarily be made on it by sufferers from the Transvaal war. This fund is the oldest naval military charity in existence, having been started by the members of Lloyd's in 1803 to relieve the sufferers by the great French war. Since then 725,000 pounds has been expended for the relief of widows, orphans and dependent relatives of officers and men killed in action, and of men themselves who have been wounded in action or disabled through service.—London Telegraph.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Pure Whiskey
Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty years we have been distilling the best whiskey that can be made. Our reputation for making pure whiskey is as wide as America, and we have thousands of customers in every State in the Union.

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

No other distiller sells to consumers direct. Others who offer you whiskey in this way are dealers buying and selling. Our whiskey has the Hayner reputation behind it.

References—Third National Bank, any business house in Dayton, or Commercial Agencies.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 207-213 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.

COUNTING THE MEN IN A BATTLE.

While the bulletins and "extras" are keeping the curious public informed hour after hour of the progress of the biggest war in which the English speaking soldiers have been engaged in the last thirty years, the question presents itself to the looker on: "How far do these dispatches present a clear and definite idea to the minds of those whom they interest so much?"

"If I read in the morning paper," said a citizen with an inquiring turn of mind who was discussing the war news one evening last week, with a New York Tribune reporter, "that six policemen were brough up and reprimanded by the captain of the precinct yesterday, that gives me what you may call a clear, palpable idea. I know what policemen look like, and what six of them in a row would look like. I could look at the six and tell at a glance that there were six and not ten. But when you come to talk about 600 the case is altogether different. I doubt whether anybody at this table could lok at 600 men in a crowd and say right off that there was 600 and not 500 or 700. And when the dispatches tell us that 12,000 British are fighting the Boers at Ladysmith, very few people, except military experts, get anything more definite out of the statement than 'a whole lot' of British are engaged in the fighting."

This, with the saving clause, "except military experts," seemed to present an interesting question of fact for military experts: Is the power of estimating numbers a faculty which the soldier has to acquire as part of his professional equipment? If it is, how is it done?

Major General Merritt, being a cavalry veteran, is particularly well qualified to speak on this topic, for a very large part of the work of cavalry in actual war consists in observing the enemy's strength as well as his movements, and keeping the staff posted accordingly. It was the high efficiency of the famous Uhlans in this direction that made them so valuable to the German army in 1870. General Merritt said in answer to the inquiry: "When you speak in estimating the numbers of a crowd, you must remember that there is a vast difference between a crowd and an army. Armies in the field take regular formations, which it is the business of military men to familiarize themselves with. Taking the formation into account, it is quite possible to judge of the number by the ground covered. You can do that at a considerable distance if you have good field glasses. It is one of the things which have to be acquired by practice."

The general formula which a military pupil of General Upton at West Point received from that famous tactician for estimating the numbers of a column on the march was "3,000 men to a mile in length." The usual allowance for the space occupied by a man in line is 28 inches, and this space remains the same when the line faces right or left, forming column. The space between companies is supposed to be 18 feet. These figures, of course, are based upon the tactical regulations of the United States army, but the difference between these and those in force in other armies is now so slight as to be of no practical importance in forming rough estimates of numbers.

Of course, this leaves the difficulty of guessing at the number of men who may be behind those in sight, but, as General Merritt significantly remarked, "troops never get under fire nowadays in any formation that will allow one bullet to go through a man and then reach another man behind him." The difficulty of making an estimate, it appears, is much greater in action than when the bodies of troops under observation are either halting in line, in close order, under cover or are marching in columns. In the latter cases the rules for judging numbers by space occupied can be applied with some success, there being certain formulas in this connection having in view the usual close formations which officers are supposed to know by heart. But in action, when the front is constantly changing shape and the intervals between men are always increasing or diminishing it would be hard to apply any rule and look for even fair results.

Another expert whose ideas were asked, Major General Francis Vinton Greene, said that in the Santiago campaign there was never any chance of telling the numbers of the enemy during the progress of an action, "because they were always out of sight"—that is, they invariably fired from the cover of trenches or of bushes—and the same was true in the Philippine fighting. But in the Russo-Turkish war, in which General Greene represented the United States with the Russian army, one way of telling the numbers of a body of Turkish infantry was by counting the flags, it being known that they generally carried one flag to every regiment of three battalions (1,200 men); another way of guessing at numbers, though it must have needed much practice to bring it anywhere near effectiveness, was by the dust raised by the body of men in marching.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Censor.

Newspaper Man—I should like to telegraph home that the commanding general is an idot.

Censor—I regret to inform you that we can permit the transmission of no military secrets.—Life.

The Hint That Failed.

"How time flies when one is in pleasant company," he said as he looked at his watch.

"Yes, indeed," she replied. "Surely it can't be later than 11 o'clock?"

"No," he returned. "It's only 10."—Chicago Post.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lame in Left Hind Leg.

A. E. B., Nebraska: The editor can not tell you just where the lameness in your horse is located. Bringing the toe down first may be the result of sprain of back sinews, hip joint lameness, lameness in the inner structure of the foot, or rheumatism. Go over the foot carefully; examine the frog to see if it is perfectly sound; see if there is unnatural heat in the foot; press with your fingers along the leg from fetlock to knee, to learn if there is pain on pressure; also go along the small of the back with the fingers to learn if the horse flinches. If you can in this way learn where the pain is located, the editor will tell you what to do. In rheumatism, the horse would go lame on motion for a short time and then go along all right. If you find the animal is troubled with rheumatism, poultice the foot with mustard and linseed meal for a full day, being careful not to get it on the leg. Dry the foot afterward and wrap in flannel for a few days. Give a physic of 15 oz. raw linseed oil, and after it operates, follow every morning with one of these balls: Pine tar, 2 oz.; pulverized gentain root, 1 oz. Mix into eight balls. Keep the body warm and give no corn.

Throat Disease of Chicks.

J. M. C., Texas: Your chicks have a disease known as canker. This is one of the forms of roup, and is a dangerous thing, as it will, if not promptly dealt with, spread through the entire flock, old and young. Unless the chicks that are attacked are very valuable ones, it hardly pays to treat them for the disease. The house in which they are kept must be thoroughly cleaned and the floor sprinkled with lime. As soon as a chick is seen to have the disease, remove it from the others, to keep them from contracting the disease. Prevention will save the well ones. To treat the sick chicks, swab their mouths with burnt alum dissolved in water. Make it quite strong. The swab may be made by wrapping a soft rag around a small stick. When one chick is treated, make a new swab for the next. The cankerous matter should first be removed as much as possible with a split goose quill, before applying the alum water. All cheesy matter that has been removed should be buried deeply in the ground. The disease must be taken in its earliest stages to insure success. Prevention is the prime factor.

Soft Bunch in Front of Leg.

J. S. A. (no state): If the bunch of which you speak was hard at first and afterward becomes soft it should be lanced, and injected with carbolic acid 1 drachm, water 1 oz., after squeezing out all the pus possible. If the swelling is of a dropsical nature, it may be the result of a functional derangement of the kidneys. If the animal is debilitated, give general tonics, but if it is in good flesh give a purgative of ¾ lbs. Epsom salts in three pints of warm water, and when this operates give 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre once a day for four days. If the swelling is of cancerous growth you should call a veterinary surgeon.

Blackberries, Apple Trees, Strawberries.

H. A. K., Wisconsin, wishes the names of hardy blackberries, apple trees and strawberries that blossom late in the spring, as late frosts occur in the vicinity in which he lives. Will some reader who is acquainted with fruits best adapted to a climate where frosts occur late in the spring please give the information H. A. K. wishes. The editor knows of no blackberry hardier than the Snyder. It is prolific, but of small or medium size. The Lawton is well spoken of, and has a larger berry. Of apples, the Canada Pippin, Roxbury, Russett, Wine Sap, Westerfield, Seek-no-further, Late Rambo and Ben Davis are good varieties. The Ben Davis sells well, although the flesh is not equal to some other varieties. Of strawberries, the Dowing and President Wilder are as good as any. But the editor may not give the best varieties for H. A. K.'s section. He, therefore, asks for some one to inform the enquirer.

Cut on Barbed Wire.

M. M. G., Missouri: The growth on your mare's hind leg will be hard to remove, as a tendon may have been injured. The part should be poulticed with warm linseed meal poultice for three or four days. Then wash the part carefully with warm water and soap. Dry well and wash once a day with carbolic acid, 1 drachm; water, 1 oz. Keep this up for a week, and then apply wheat flour, ten parts, burnt alum 1 part, and charcoal 2 parts. This may be kept on for three or four days, when it should be removed and a new application of flour, alum and charcoal applied, washing well with warm water and soap before putting on the application. It may take several weeks to reduce the fungus growth. A weak solution of nitrate of silver will be beneficial in removing proud flesh.

An Up-to-Date Secretary.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture is fortunate in having as secretary Mr. F. D. Coburn. He knows just how to let people know the wonderful productiveness of Kansas, and gathers facts so carefully that dry, hard figures are made attractive. He has just issued a card showing the agricultural products and live stock of Kansas in 1899. On one side figures are given in succinct form, and on the other milch cows with attendants, a bee hive with busy bees, and other attractive features.

Calf Has Scours.

S. Y., Ohilo: The treatment should begin by giving the calf three ounces of castor oil, to clean out the bowels. In this a tablespoonful of powdered ginger should be stirred. If the calf is feeble, follow this with lime water, 2 ozs.; infusion of gentian, 2 ozs. Give this amount twice a day. The infusion of gentian is made by boiling one ounce of bruised gentian root in a quart of water for ten minutes, cooling and straining. If the diarrhoea is persistent, give this: Prepared chalk, 2 ozs.; powdered catschu, 1 oz.; powdered opium, 2 drachms; powdered ginger, 2 ozs. Mix in a pint of peppermint water, and give a teacupful once or twice a day. It will be well for you to give the calf boiled milk for several days. The fault may be with the cow, and if you intend to let the calf suck her, give her 1 oz. hyposulphate of soda once a day for a week, and chop feed or a bran mash. Get the calf away from the cow as soon as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Successful Poultry Raising.

Successful poultry raising is one of the easiest things imaginable. Only a little industry and common sense is required, and yet many industrious and sensible people make a miserable failure of the business. They do not fail because they are industrious and sensible, but because they do not use these faculties to advantage. The industrious man will go to work, says Texas Farm and Ranch, making chips and dirt fly like feathers in a whirlwind, and as soon as the job in hand is finished, proceeds to expend his energy somewhere else and neglects his fowls until they become filthy, lousy and quit business.

The industry that counts in the poultry yard is that which is controlled by system. It is every-day work to attend a poultry yard. A man may actually be burdened with horse sense, but be as stingy with it as Russell Sage is with his overload of wealth; and he may deny his fowls any portion of it. If a man, such as we are here considering, will procure some well-bred fowls, house them comfortably, feed them well, giving them plenty of exercise and variety of food, and properly handle his sitting hens and the young after hatching, and shut them vigorously off from any source of contamination from filth or the diseased fowls of his neighbor, he will inevitably succeed in producing both fowls and eggs. Whether he makes the business profitable or not, that's another question, and its favorable solution requires a further appropriation of common sense. If he pays more for feed than the fowls are worth, he has only his labor for his profit, and while even this may be beneficial by keeping him out of mischief it does not put money in his pocket, and he might keep out of mischief anyway.

To raise poultry profitably for market most of the feed must be grown on the place, and the more there may be harvested by the fowls the greater the economy. For summer nothing is better than Bermuda pasture. For winter a variety of crops may be grown, such as winter grain, cabbage, collards, mustard, beets, kale, spinach, all of which are excellent and suited to the taste of fowls. If need be, grain may be bought in the market. Then comes the marketing, and therein is ample room for the exercise of business methods in offering the kind and size of fowls demanded. In all large cities anything between broiler and roaster size brings only the lowest price, for restaurant stews and pies. It is best usually to sell at from eight to twelve weeks old, and those not so marketed may be kept until full grown and sold for roasting. All fowls, old or young, should be fat when offered for sale.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 135, Kokomo, Ind.

Perhaps Your Trouble Is Chronic Kidney Disease.

Often Difficult to Determine and Likely to Deceive the Best Physicians.

It is always best to be on the safe side. There are many different ways in which kidney trouble will show itself.

Some of the most common symptoms are often mistaken for other diseases.

Some of them are other diseases, but being brought about by kidney derangement, the only way to cure them is to first get rid of the kidney trouble.

The indefinite symptoms which go with kidney derangement are a sense of general lassitude and indisposition, weakness, sickness and depression.

Headache, backache and pains in the joints and limbs, irregular heart; stomach derangement, vomiting, nervousness, restlessness, sleeplessness, are also indications of diseased kidney poison in the blood.

Whenever you feel "under the weather" it is a good plan to take a few doses of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

When any of the symptoms described above show that your kidneys are sick and your system needs bracing, Swamp-Root will afford prompt relief and cure the most chronic and complicated cases.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles.

To prove what Swamp-Root will do for you every reader of the Blade who will send their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will be sent immediately, free by mail, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles of Swamp-Root are for sale at all drug stores.

Peaches a Profitable Crop.

The safest and best location for peach trees is on an elevation, preferably a ridge with fairly fertile soil and good air drainage. The grower should throughly understand his soil and know something of chemistry in order that he may be able to supply the right kind of plant food, as otherwise the land would become exhausted and failure result under conditions which in every other way are favorable. He must have confidence in the business and be able to withstand reverses, for there are sure to come at some time.

As with most fruit, a large percentage of the peach is water, and consequently in order to be successful in producing peaches the moisture must be carefully attended to. Peach trees do not like stagnant water and will die if placed on land where the drainage is not good, but the soil must be kept cultivated and in the condition of a sponge so that the moisture will be absorbed and retained in sufficient quantity to supply the trees when the fruit is being formed, and later when the dry season approaches. I have between 17,000 and 18,000 peach trees in cultivation over a space covering 88 acres. The soil must be stirred after every rain so that evaporation may be prevented. Different soils of course will require different treatment. I believe in growing first-class peaches and having the orchard thoroughly clean. This will require strict attention to business, but if this is given, peach culture will be profitable. Keep the soil in the condition of a sponge, as stated above, sell peaches in baskets, be thoroughly honest and the orchard will be a sure source of profit.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

How to Cook Cabbage.

Until within a few years I shared the general belief that cooked cabbage was exceedingly indigestible, and that anyone who was careful of his stomach would refuse to eat it. I read a book in which the statement was made that the trouble was the way in which the cabbage was cooked and directions were given for cooking. I followed them closely and the whole family not only pronounced the dish excellent, but said that it digested perfectly.

Since then we have had cooked cabbage very frequently on our table, and always find it good and healthful as well. Perhaps some of our rural readers may like to try it. Cut an ordinary-sized cabbage into eight equal parts, remove the stalk, wash the cabbage and drain. Put four or five quarts of water into a kettle. When it is boiling rapidly add a level tablespoonful of soda, put in the cabbage; have a hot fire so it will boil up as quickly as possible, then take off the cover and leave it off. Every few minutes push the sabbage down under the water, which must be kept boiling rapidly.

In twenty-five or thirty minutes it should be tender; place in a colander and press with a small plate till the water is all squeezed out.

Put a teacupful of cream in the kettle if you have it, if not use milk and a little butter; return the cabbage to the kettle; the moment it boils up turn into a hot dish.—Coleman's Rural World.

Geese on the Farm.

Not nearly so many geese are seen today on farms as were seen several years ago; the breeding of this noisy fowl has greatly decreased and there are dozens only now where perhaps hundreds used to be. Somehow or other an almost universal disapproval of the goose has been brought about among farmers' wives, who usually manage that branch of the business, and they are not nearly so enthusiastic in outstripping their neighbors in the number of goslings. There are several reasons for the diminution of geese and their decreased breeding on the farms; they are, first, a very unclean, filthy, noisy and meddlesome fowl, contaminating stock water if given access to it, scattering their feathers about the premises, depositing excrement wherever they most do congregate, and that is usually around the kitchen door, or, at all events, in the yard, and as a table fowl they are not very popular, being excelled by the turkey, chicken and even the duck.

But the goose has a place on the farm; it has a value and may be grown with profit, as many could testify. Feathers will bring from 30 to 40 cents per pound and geese on foot will bring from 5 to 7 cents per pound, or from 60 cents to $1 each. A fatted goose will range in weight from ten to fifteen pounds, twelve pounds being about the average. If geese can be raised about the barn or a considerable distance from the house, in a special pasture arranged for them, having water, forage and a house for winter occupancy, we believe it will pay to raise them, though there is more money in chickens because there is a better demand for the meat and the greatest consideration is the egg yield.

The chicken has three distinct values; for eggs, flesh and feathers, while the goose possesses only the last two, feathers being perhaps its most profitable product. Geese, however, have no more business near the house and in the yard than have swine or cows.—Farmers' Voice.

FIRST PORTRAIT BY PHOTOGRAPH.

Here is reproduced the first photographic portrait from life ever made, says the New York World. Miss Dorothy C. Draper, of Hastings, N. Y., posed for the picture in 1840. Her brother, Dr. John W. Draper, who had been greatly interested in the experiments of Daguerre and Niepce, took the likeness, which has since become famous.

MISS DOROTHY DRAPER, TAKEN BY HER BROTHER IN 1840.

It is now in the collection of Sir John Herschel.

It is a long time—half a century now—since Miss Draper, in the quaint bonnet and gown of the period, sat for her picture, which is still in an admirable state of preservation.

Not until Dr. Draper's successful venture was the idea of using the daguerreotype as the means of perpetuating the likenesses of individuals considered feasible. He opened a new and fascinating realm to the photographer.

WONDERFUL IRISH FOUNTAIN.

"You'll be like the Irishman that drank out o' the fountain of everlastin' youth," says Rafferty to Madden in a lengthy but laughable dialogue on the "New Cure for 'Pindyceutis," told by a writer in the New York Sun.

"Where was that?" asked Madden.

"'Twas in the Vale of Avoca. Paddy Flaherty was walkin' along in the vale wan day jist for divarshun, whin he came to a beautiful fountain, bubblin' up out o' the ground and all covered wid rainbows. 'Twas a hot day and Paddy was thirsty, so he got down on his hands and knees and drank about a pint o' the wather, and it tasted like dew from the heather mountain at Kilarney. Goin' home he noticed that he had no pain from the rheumatiz in his ankle and all the gray hairs were dhroppin' from his head and chin. His red nose turned white wanst more, his eyes shone like stars, and his v'ice was soft as a silver flute. Begorra, whin he opened the door o' the shanty his wife didn't know him.

"'What can I do for you, sir?' says Biddy to him, as polite as ye plaze, as he went in.

"'Ye can give me supper, Biddy,' says Paddy, not knowin' the differ the wather made in him.

"'But, who ar-re ye,' says Biddy.

"'Who am I? Is it crazy you ar-re?' says Paddy. 'Don't ye see I'm your husband?'

"'Faith, and if you are, you're thirty years younger nor you were this mornin',' says she.

"'Usha, I'm thinkin' you're right,' said Paddy, lookin' in the glass. 'Run, Biddy, run down to the spring in the valley beyant, and take a sup o' wather. Sure you'll get a new set o' teeth and your cock eye'll be cured. Hurry, woman, hurry.'

"So Biddy ran as if the divil was after her and Paddy sat down and lighted his pipe waitin' for her to come back. Well, if he waited an hour, he waited two, whin he began to get onaisy and started out to find her. Well, whin he got near the fountain, what should he see sitting agin' the wall but a little girl babby about a year old, cryin' as if 'twould burst wid grief.

"'What happened you, acushla?' said Paddy, takin' the child in his arrums.

"'Don't you know me?' says the child, wringing her hands.

"'Faith I don't,' says Paddy. 'Who ar-re you?'

"'I'm you wife,' says the child.

"'My wife!' says Paddy.

"'Yis,' says the child. 'I'm after drinkin' too much o' the wather!'"

He Was a Foreigner.

"When I was on the bench," says Judge J. J. Du Bose, "we were once making up a special jury for a murder trial. The lawyers were examining the venire, and I wasn't paying much attention to what was going on till one of the lawyers attracted my attention by saying:

"'Your honor, this man is incompetent for jury service. He's a foreigner.'

"I looked at the man under examination and didn't think he looked like a foreigner. He looked, anyway, like he was acclimated. So I asked him:

"'Have you ever been naturalized?'

"'No, sir,' he answered.

"'And you say you're a foreigner and not naturalized. What country are you a native of?'

"'Arkansas.'

"Well, everybody in the courtroom laughed. I told the man he could go. He wasn't much of a foreigner, but too much to sit on a jury in my court."—Memphis Scimitar.

Gus Thomas' Retort.

Maurice Barrymore's wit is far-famed, but a neat little witticism at his expense, hitherto unrecorded, was Augustus Thomas' laconic criticism of one of Barrymore's plays.

The celebrated playwright had been mercilessly picking flaws in the actor's drama until the good-natured "Barry" winced.

"Oh, come, Gus!" he interrupted, "don't be quite so hard if it's not an 'Alabama.' Just remember that I wrote it in a week."

"Did you Barry?" retorted Thomas. "Then you must have loafed."—New York World.

Caught.

"Cousin Clara has just answered a letter I wrote her a year ago."

"That's queer."

"No, it isn't; you probably didn't mail it until you got out your winter overcoat this week."—Chicago Daily News.

CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E. W. Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

It is hard to find in the whole range of literature a writer and a man with so widely varied a nature and genius as was possessed by Robert Louis Stevenson, whose letters, edited by Sidney Colvin, have just been given in two handsome volumes to the public. These letters, full of a vivid and almost inexplicable charm, show the real man, of whom his novels and poems give but glimpses. Reading them, one can well understand why Mr. Colvin in his splendid introduction, says of him:

"Beyond other men he seemed to contain within himself a whole troop of singularly assorted characters—the poet and artist, the moralist and preacher, the humorist and jester, the man of heart and conscience, the man of eager appetite and curiosity, the Bohemian, impatient of restraints and shams, the adventurer and lover of travel and of action; characters, several of them, not rare separately, especially among his Scottish fellow countrymen, but rare indeed to be found united, and each in such fullness and intensity, within the bounds of a single personality."

The Scribners have given the work its fine setting.

"The life of Professor James Dwight Dana is the life of a distinguished naturalist, successively an explorer, an investigator, a writer, an editor and a teacher," writes President Gilman in the introduction of his most interesting biography of a man of letters who did so much for the world in the way of scientific investigation in many directions. The writer was at one time a student of Professor Dana's and knew him well, and it was in this way that he was chosen by the family for the work which has been done so well.

The Harpers are the publishers.

At the Wind's Will is a collection of the delightful verse of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, one of the sweetest singers of our time. Her's are poems that touch the heart, making one long to live better, and to draw closer to those we are united to in bonds of love and friendship. They do not thrill the whole being to a sense of the wrongs of the world, nor rouse to stirring action, perhaps, through their intensity, though many things haunt the memory with their sweetness and music.

The dainty volume comes from Little, Brown & Company.

A book which has had a most unexpected and gratifying success during the short time since it came from the publishers is one entitled Love Letters of a Musician, by Myrtle Reed. It is, I understand, the first considerable work of the author, and show no little appreciation of the sweeter things of life, and a gift for writing of them in a way both tender and pathetic, withal familiar.

The volume is beautifully printed and most tastefully bound, making a charming holiday gift for a musical friend. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

A book that is most interesting reading, and also full of valuable information and facts which deserve careful consideration in these unsettled times, is one entitled Our Foes at Home. The athor, Mr. H. H. Lusk, has spent several years in this country, and was for a long time a member of the New Zealand parliament. He has given much careful study to the problems that are to-day confronting the American government, and advances many suggestions in accord with what he knows has actually been accomplished in New Zealand.

In the chapter devoted to a Century of Progress, which he calls an age of miracles, because of what has been done, he shows that the brilliant achievement of the nation is full of danger to itself.

The volume, not a large one, is worth far more space than it is possible to give it at present, but it may be spoken of again. It comes from the press of the Doubleday & McClure company, New York.

A beautiful little booklet comes this week from the Wood-Allen Publishing company, Ann Arbor, Mich. It is named Baby's Record. Upon the inside of the cover is a place for the first photograph, while on the opposite page are printed lines with blank spaces, for the name of baby and its parents, place of birth, etc.

A very valuable and interesting work is the one entitled History of Modern Philosophy in France, by Professor Lucien Levy-Bruhl.

The author states in his preface that he has only given place to those philosophers whose writings have had a strong influence upon the thought of France, "the authors of systems distinctly recognized as such, those who have tried, under a somewhat different form, to synthesize the ideas of their time, and who have modified their direction, sometimes profoundly." For this reason he has introduced some whose names, strictly speaking, perhaps, do not deserve a place above others who are left out.

The volume is both interesting and valuable It is brought out by The Open Court Publiching Company, Chicago.

In the Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans comes that of Nathaniel Hawthorne by Annie Fields. It is a brief but delightful surey of this author, which cannot fail to give pleasure. The quotations are largely from Hawthorne's own words, which adds to their value. The letters, or at least some of them, appear in this little volume for the first time. Another one of the same series is Aaron Burr, by Henry Childs Mercom, who presents a brief, but most interesting study of the life of this remarkable man. Small, Maynard & Company.

The following is a part of the author's "foreword" in the volume, Christ in Art, by Joseph Lewis French, which comes from L. C. Page & Co:

"Out of religion, which may be broadly defined as the stronger elements of the human soul, concentrating first in fear, then in superstition, and finally in faith, has mainly sprung not only such art as the world knows to-day, but much that is lost forever. It is but the natural law of progression—the law that set the stars in their courses—that the fear of ages ago which first implanted a god in the breast of primeval man, should have passed through the fiery furnace of superstition finally to triumph as the faith which is the corner-stone of the Christian religion."

In this pretty volume, one of an art series, the author has attempted to follow the growth and inspiration of the Christ ideal as shown by the pictures made of the Master in the different representations of His work.

Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondeley, is a novel of English society as represented in London and the country of Middleshire. The opening scene is in London and the first character described is a young man of the world, Hugh Scarlett, who has become weary of a foolish entanglement in which he is involved and resolves to free himself. He supposes the affair has remained a secret, but his eyes are opened when the wronged husband forces upon him a novel sort of a duel in order to vindicate the former's honor.

With such a diversity of characters in a plot which requires many pages for its development, it is impossible to describe them all, but a lesson is read to the clergy which, perhaps, some of them might learn with profit.

It is, that true spiritual living, warm heartedness, forgiveness and aid to repentant sinners, is the real religion of Christ and brings peace and hope to wounded hearts that the cold ritual of the church alone could never touch. The story is finely written in convincing, well chosen words, and bears this message to those who will read, "After the Red Pottage comes the exceeding bitter cry."

Harper & Brothers, New York.

A collection of prettily told stories entitled Tales of An Old Chateau, by Marguerite Bouvet, is published by A. C. McClurg & Company. The tales are, the author writes in her preface, founded upon incidents which really occurred in France during the period of the great Revolution.

The style of the author is full of simplicity which will attract the young people for whom the book is intended.

Redolent with the spicy perfume of pine woods, and the salty odor of the deep sea are the stories of Sarah Orne Jewett, who writes of old time places, and plain, old-fashioned people. There are box-bordered gardens, filled with self sown perennial flowers; pinks, sweet williams, cinnamon roses, and bachelor's buttons clustering around the sunken doorsteps of the weather beaten cottages that shelter the quaint characters who move in her dramas of country life.

Her latest publication of short stories, entitled, the Queen's Twin and Other Tales, have all these characteristics, and the people are so vividly pictured that the reader seems to be among them as he follows their simple fortunes. Most of the stories have appeared before, but even with a second reading they do not lose their freshness or their power to bring one near to nature's heart.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston.

The Bow Legged Ghost and Other Stories, is a book of humorous sketches, verses, dialogues and facetious paragraphs. It is the work of Leon Mead, the associate editor of Truth, and is published by The Werner Co., New York. There is a proem by James Whitcomb Riley, and in the foreword the author writes: "This book is sort of a verbal table d'hote. It contains considerable spice, but I trust nothing that will harm the moral or intellectual digestion of the reader. It was cooked along with more solid, but not more hearty, literary comestibles, and if the crust of the various pastries here provided be not done brown enough—well, give the volume to some needy person, who is of necessity less fastidious."

M. P. Shiels entitles his latest book The Yellow Danger, or What might happen if the division of the Chinese Empire should estrange all European countries. The story is called an historical romance, the time of it is to-day, and the yellow danger is the over-running of Europe by the Chinese swarms. This is not exactly a new idea, for the possibility of a gigantic struggle between the white and yellow races has for ages been in the minds of men.

The book is written with an up-to-date realism that is thrilling, though sometimes exaggerated and sensational. However, it is a good historical romance, or perhaps it might be more correctly named a sensational novel. Published by R. J. Fenno & Co., New York.

"She was one of those people who feel that they can do God's work for him so efficiently—even so much more efficiently—that they would really rather not trouble Him, except in the event of an emergency."

Those are the words which are used as descriptive of one of the characters in Edith Henrietta Fowler's novel entitled A Corner of the West.

It is a tale of social life in Devonshire and London, natural in situations, keen in the delineation of character, and aiming at satire upon the artificiality of English society

The volume is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A decidedly unique story is that of Zuleka by Clinton Ross, which Drexel Biddle publishes. Its further description upon the title page is "the history of an adventure in the life of an American gentleman," with some account of the recent disturbances in Dorola. The scene of action lies first in London, and is then transferred to Africa. The principal characters are a young man who tells the story, Mohamet Ali, the Sheik of Issouan, and his daughter, the heroine, whose name is Zuleka, the sheik being at the time banished by the Sultan from Issouan. A hidden treasure in Issouan, which is known to exist but its place a secret except to the sheik, his daughter and one other, a wonder-worker, forms the key-note of the story, which is one of adventure. It is well told, though the latter part seems rather hurried and common-place, but it will hold the reader.

The Degeneration of, Dorothy, by Frank Kinsella, is the title of a novel whose plot is based on a scientific principle, the transfusion of blood. This is treated in a serious and convincing manner, the more so that a strong heart interest is cleverly interwoven, carrying with it much dramatic action, intensity of situation and striking surprises. With a predominance of humor, pathos and situation there is an under-current of rigid psychological study and philosophical deduction which promise much food for reflection. It is a hard problem, working itself out in the lives and conduct of several very interesting characters. The book is published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

A very good novel and a most engaging story is issued by Dillingham & Co. under the title Don Cosme, whose author is Twilus Hilgard Tyndale. It is a tale of the quasi-feudal plantation time in the south before the civil war—the flourishing period of slavery. It is a time not far back, but so different from any other feature of American life and so buried now under the marvelous and quick changes of thirty years that the picture seems to fade into a haze of myth. The whole character and spirit of the thing was so wholly unlike the present that one feels half doubtful of it all.

The Legionaries, by Henry Scott Clark an Indiana judge, is a story of Morgan's raid through Indiana and Ohio. Among the numerous writers of historical novels he is the first to chance upon one of the most picturesque figures of the civil war, General Morgan, known as the Great Raider. While he is a thrilling incident in the story, the romantic interest centers in John Trenham, his adventures and love affairs.

The tale is written in a plain, matter of fact sort of way, with a happy denouement which is always more satisfactory than a final tragedy. Published by The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

My Lady Barefoot is a story for girls, by Mrs. Evelyn Raymond, the author of several other stories for the young folk. In the opening chapter the reader meets the heroine, Jean, a bright girl, living in a cabin with her miserly grandfather, an enthusiast in her love for the woods and all the living creatures that she met there.

Another story also for girls is entitled The Ferry Maid of the Chattahoochee, by Annie M. Barnes. It tells of a young girl who is introduced first when thirteen years old; she is doing the duties of a ferryman in place of her father, who, she says, has bad turns now and then, and is in bed with one at that time. It is, as the name denotes, a Southern story of the love and devotion of this slip of a girl. Both of these books are illustrated by Ida Waugh.

The two books come from the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

A collection of pretty little stories for children are published by The Century Company, under the title of Little "Jim Crow." The author, Clara Morris, has made some charming pen pictures for the little folk, among the best the one which gives the title to the volume. Jim Crow is a little 5-year-old black boy who is a mine of good humor and quaint sayings, enjoying life until the pathos of race distinction struck to his heart and made him miserable, his misery being finally complete when he was torn away from the "Missy" he loved so well.

The publishing house of A. L. Burt, New York, brings out this fall three good stories by James Otis, all fine tales of bravery for young readers. They are of the Young Patriot series, and bear the titles At the Siege of Havana, The Young Minuteman, and With the Swamp Fox. The first deals with that portion of the island's history when the English king captured the capital, thanks to the assistance given by the troops from New England, led in part by Col. Israel Putnam.

The second book named is based upon actual events which occurred during the British occupation of the waters of Narragansett Bay. Only real historical events are brought into the story, but there is adventure and danger and bravery enough to thrill any boy.

The other book deals with General Francis Marion's heroic struggle in the Carolinas, opening with the time when he took command of the patriot forces in that section, and ending with his retreat to Snow's Island.

Smith Brunt, U. S. N., is the title of a novel written by Waldron K. Post and just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a story which deals with the American navy in its early days, and follows the adventures of a young lieutenant and a little midshipman. While the opening and closing scenes are in and about Great South Bay, on the south side of Long Island, the reader is carried over nearly all the great seas and into England.

Books Received.

From Little Brown & Co., Boston:
Lessons of the War with Spain and Other Articles. By Captain A. T. Mahan. $2.00;
From Kingdom to Colony. By Mary Devereux. $1.50;
Behind the Veil. 75c.;
A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. By Lilian Whiting. $1.25; and
The Rebel's Daughter. By J. G. Woerner. $1.50.
From the Century Co, New York:
His Defense. By Harry Stillwell Edwards. $1.25;
The Four-asted Cat Boat. By Charles Battell Loomis. $1.25;
Little Jim Crow. By Clara Morris. $1.25; and
Holly and "Pizen." By Ruth McEnery Stuart. $1.25.
From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:
A Young Savage. By Barbara Yechton. $1.50.
From M. F. Mansfield & Wessels, New York:
Sparks and Flames: Poems. By Henry Wilson Stratton. $1.25.
From G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York:
The Bond of Black. By William Le Queux.
From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:
Famous Actors of the Day in America. By Lewis C. Strang; and
Old Father Gander. By Walter Scott Howard.
From R. F. Fenno & Co., New York:
Mistress Penwick. By Dutton Payne. $1.50.
From the Alliance Publishing Co., New York:
The Light That Is in Thee. By Harriet B. Bradbury. 75 cents; and
Voices of Earth and Heaven. By the same author. 25 cts.
From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:
Tales of an old Chateau. By Marguerite Bouvet. $1.25.
From Small, Maynard & Co., Boston:
Frederick Douglass. 75 cts.;
Child Verse. By John B. Tabb. $1.00;
An Alphabet of Celebrities. By Oliver Herford. $1.50;
In Case of Need. By Ralph Bergengren. $1.25; and
A Winter Holiday. By Bliss Carman.
From the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia:
The Shakespearean Plays of Edwin Booth. Edited by William Winter. 3 vols.;
A Maid of the First Century. By Lucy Foster Madison. A Story for Girls. Illustrated. $1.25;
Two Wyoming Girls. By Carrie L. Marshall. $1.25;
Uncrowning a King. By Edward S. Ellis. $1.25;
The Ferry Maid. By Annie M. Barnes. $1.25;
The Young Gold Seekers. By Edward S. Ellis. $1.25;
The Story of the Aeneid. By Dr. Edward Brooks. $1.25;
My Lady Barefoot. By Mrs. Evelyn Raymond. $1.25;
On Wood Cove Island. By Elbridge L. Brooks. $1.25;
Pennsylvania Stories. By Arthur Hobson Quinn.
Law, and How to Keep Out of It. By P. H. Coggins. 50 cts.;
Dictionary of Mythology. By John H. Bechtel. 50 cts.;
Dancing: Instruction and Guide. By Marguerite Wilson. 50 cts.; and
Readings and Recitations: One Hundred Selections.
From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. $1.50;
Bob: The Story of a Mocking Bird. By Sidney Lanier. $1.50; and
For the Freedom of the Sea. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. $1.50.
From Harper & Bros., New York:
The Colossus. By Morley Roberts. $1.25;
The Monster and Other Stories. By Stephen Crane. $1.25;
The Human Boy. By Eden Phillpotts. $1.25;
Wotan Siegfried and Brunnhilde. By Anna Alice Chapin. $1.25;
Episodes in Van Bibber's Life. By Richard Harding Davis; and
The Story of the Other Wise Man. By Henry Van Dyke.
From D. Appleton & Co., New York:
The Story of Ronald Kestrel. By A. J. Dawson.

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Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Consumption, are positively cured by this powerful germicide, which pervades every nook and corner of your home and is carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. No liquid medicines, no dangerous sprays, douches or atomizers.

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"Hyomei" outfit, complete, $1.00. Trial size, 25c; extra inhalant, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer), 25c. "Hyomei" Soap, 25c. "Hyomei" Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for "The Story of Hyomei." Mailed free.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.
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Clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

PET OF THE ARMY.

Harry A. Armstrong, the Manila correspondent of the Chicago Record, writes from that city, under date of Oct. 20, regarding John N. Greely, who is the pet of all the army and the especial protege of the signal corps. He is the son of the chief of the signal corps. The young man can boast just 14 years, yet he is as tall as many men when they get their full growth. He wears a suit of khaki and a service hat, eats anything from candy to camp rations, and keeps on growing.

JOHN N. GREELY RETING ON THE BASE OF THE STATUE IN THE PLAZA DE PULACIO.

John came to the Philippine Islands with the cable ship Hooker, and he was present at the laying of the cable from Taguig to Calamba in Laguna de Bay. He learned all about reels and lengths and coils before the casco had got well out of the bamboo swamps, and sometimes he gave Col. Maxfield palpitation of the heart by leaping from the steamboat to the casco which was in tow. It was during this expedition that John had his first taste of camp life. He slept in a hammock and his pillow was a life preserver, blown full of air, and not a bad thing to sleep on after all. One night Col. Maxfield stumbled overboard. There was a splash and a sputtering, and then a hurrying. Presently some one flashed a lantern down upon the man in the water. And it was seen that the colonel had his revolver in one hand and his other grasped a life preserver. The colonel was quickly hauled on board, and no one knew where the life-preserver came from until John confessed that he had thrown his "pillow" to the colonel.

The boy is anxious to get "under fire" a few times, and he pleads with those who hold his fate in their hands to let him go on a campaign. They shook their heads. One night at Angeles the insurgents made an attack on the town. Young Greely heard the bullets sing and he heard one or two shells go over his head and burst off in the distance. He is not satisfied and wants to go to one of the outposts where there is heavy firing. He pleaded hard to go with Gen. Lawton on his northern campaign. His strongest argument was that the little son of Gen. Lawton had been under fire often, and once had a horse shot from under him.

KEPT HIS HEAD, THEN LOST HIS REASON.

A celebrated Scotch physician tells a story of a madhouse doctor whose presence of mind saved his life, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"A great friend of mine for a long time was the medical superintendent of a lunatic asylum near Glasgow. One night in making his customary rounds he visited the patients in the kitchen, who were preparing the dinner. There were seven of them, all big, sturdy fellows who were believed to be harmless. The keeper looked in upon them now and again, feeling that his constant presence was unnecessary.

"The doctor unlocked the iron-barred door of the kitchen and went in among the lunatics. There were five large boilers containing scalding water ready for making the day's dinner for the patients.

"One of the lunatics pointed at the boilers full of hot water, and, laying his hand upon the doctor's shoulder, said: 'Doctor, you'll make a fine pot of broth,' and the words had no sooner been uttered than the other six madmen shouted in a voice of delight, 'Just the thing!' and, seizing the doctor, were in the act of putting him into one of the large boilers when the doctor had the presence of mind to say, but not a second too soon:

"'Capital broth, but it would taste better if I took my clothes off.'

"The madmen, with a yell of delight, said 'Yes,' and the doctor asked them to wait a moment while he went and took his clothes off, but as soon as he got out of the kitchen he turned the key in the door and ordered the keeper to see to the lunatics being put under restraint.

"The doctor's presence of mind saved him, it is true, from a terrible death, but he died shortly after, raving mad. The experience had destroyed his reason."

"The Loss of Gold is Great: The loss of health is more." Health is lost by neglecting to keep the blood pure, but it is regained by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood with the great health restorer, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who thought health had been permanently lost have been made perfectly well by taking this great medicine. Your experience may be the same.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet always effective.

Baked Too Long.

A jolly old boy from the Midlands entered into one of the hotels at the seaside, and, seeing on the slab on the right a crab dressed on the shell with legs, claws, and parsley ranged around, said to the landlord:

"What d'ye call that?"

"Crab," was the answer.

"Looks good; I'll have 'un, and gi'e us a pint of ale."

Bread and butter was added, and the diner left to his dinner. In about an hour the genial landlord entered the dining-saloon to see if his guest was getting on all right; he found him chawing up the last claw, the chawer red in the face, but beaming.

"Like the crab, sir?"

"Yes, he was capital. I never tasted one afore, but I think you baked 'un a little too long, the crust was so hard. Let's have another pint."

He had eaten the lot—shell, claws, and all complete.—Spare Moments.

Not a Home Remedy.

"She neglects her family while she goes about advocating the 'mind cure.'"

"Yes, I know it; and there her own children don't know the meaning of the word 'mind.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house
Not a creature was stirring—not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In the hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her kerchief and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below—
When what to my wondering eyes should appear
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer;
With a little old driver so lively and quick
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name:
"Now, Dasher! Now, Dancer! Now, Prancer! Now, Vixen!
On, Comet! On, Cupid! On, Dunder and Blixen!"
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away! Dash away! Dash away all!"
As dry leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle mount to the sky;
So up to the housetop the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys and St. Nicholas, too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each tiny hoof.
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot.
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! His dimples—how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up in a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings—then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

CLEMENT C. MOORE.

A MODEL HONEY BEE.

A great wooden model or manikin of a honey bee, 1 million times larger than the bee itself, is one of the latest pieces of scientific paraphernalia which now furnishes the new building of the Agricultural department of the University of California. This immense construction is the only one of the kind in the United States, and was made especially for the university in Paris, France. Its cost was $1,000.

It is four feet four inches long, the wings are two feet ten inches long, the head is twelve inches broad, the thorax one foot ten inches long, and one foot five inches across; the third, or longest hind leg, is two feet five inches long, and the tentacles are ten inches long. The dummy insect is complete in every respect; every gland, orifice or scale upon it is presented. It can be taken apart, and so breaks up into sixteen pieces. The legs, the wings and head come off, but the most interesting part of it is the internal arrangements, revealed by removing the caps or tops of the several departments of the bee. The top of the head comes off, revealing the brain and the air cushions surrounding it. Then the top of the thorax is removed, and you may take out one of the strong, red deflector muscles, looking like the pile of fibers which they really are. These are the muscles which lift the wings of the bee.

THE WOODEN BEE.

Fartherback the top of the abdomen comes off, exposing the stomach, intestines and entire digestive apparatus, which also comes out as a separate part. Every vein, duct and sac is detailed in the woodwork, each part being painted the color that it bears in nature. Prof. Woodworth, who lectures on the honey bee, states that he finds the model more useful for laboratory work than for any service. When any point comes up about the anatomy of an insect, reference is made to the manikin, and illustration is at once made. This may occur a dozen times a day. The points rising may not always concern honey bees, but as all insects are much alike, any point could be explained by referring to the bee, which is the most fully developed and perfect of insects. The superiority of the manikin over printed plates or maps is described by Prof. Woodworth, who remarked that "it makes the difference between seeing a man and seeing his photograph."

An Accurate Diagnosis.

The doctor who had been called in at the inquest had found no evidences of violence, and was about to leave, when the coroner said:

"Doctor, are there any distinct marks about the deceased by which we may establish some sort of identification?"

"Only in a general way," he replied. "The deceased was a suburbanite."

"How do you ascertain that?"

"The left arm is about an inch longer than the right. That comes from the habit of carrying bundles."—Chicago Tribune.

Two of a Kind.

First Invalid.—"What's the matter with you?"

Second Invalid.—"Ague. What's your trouble?"

First Invalid—"Same thing."

Second Invalid—"Good. Let's shake for the drinks."—Chicago News.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Always.

The finest days in all the year
With strange perversity, appear
Just when we have, and cannot shirk,
Some hideous job of indoor work.
—Detroit Free Press.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Cures a Cough or Cold at once.
Conquers Croup without fail.
Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough and for the cure of Consumption.
Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it.
Small doses; quick, sure results.
SAFE SURE
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

The Sunday School.

LESSON 14, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Fourth Quarterly Review.

Topic for the Quarter: Varied Experiences Under Jehovah's Administration.

Golden Text for the Quarter: Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benfits.—Psa. 103:2.

Titles and Golden Texts.

1. JOY IN GOD'S HOUSE.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.—Psa. 122:1.

2. HAMAN'S PLOT AGAINST THE JEWS.

If God be for us, who can be against us?—Rom. 8:31.

3. ESTHER PLEADING FOR HER PEOPLE.

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Psa. 37:5.

4. ERA'S JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him.—Ezra 8:22.

5. PSALMS OF DELIVERANCE.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.—Psa. 126:5.

6. NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER.

Prosper, I pray thee, thy servant this day.—Neh. 1:11.

7. REBUILDING THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM.

Watch and pray.—Matt. 26:41.

8. PUBLIC READING OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law.—Neh. 8:3.

9. WOES OF INTEMPERANCE.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. 20:1.

10. KEEPING THE SABBATH.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.—Exod. 20:8.

11. LESSONS IN GIVING.

God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. 9:7.

12. FRUITS OF RIGHT AND WRONG DOING.

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

13. CHRIST'S COMING FORETOLD.

Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.

14. REVIEW.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—Psa. 103:2.

The Intermediate Teacher's Review.

It is not probable that a written review plan can be perfectly adapted to various classes, for only the individual teacher can know the manner and matter of lessons which have been given, and how the scholars may be prepared for a concise repetition of the quarter's study.

Looking backward.—Some general questions may be suggestive in recalling the main facts and scenes to be reviewed. Our quarter began with a psalm in gladness in worship, rejoicing to be safely in the house of the Lord, at the temple in the beautiful city, where the tribes gathered to show their devotion to God and to his people. There they gave thanks, and prayed for the peace of Jerusalem and prosperity for those who loved her. Our closing lesson was of a heavenly chorus, a song of angels, and the glad announcement of glory to God and peace on earth. We look back at the hitsory of the Jewish nation after many who had been captives were allowed to return to Judea, as we learned in a previous quarter, when Cyrus made a proclamation of freedom. Many did not wish to return, and we have been studying the story of some of those who remained in Persia. We have examples of good and of evil character.

Who was king in Persia when a plot was made to destroy all the Jews? Who made the cruel plan? How had Haman been honored by King Xerxes? Why did he hate the Jews? How did he mean to take revenge because Mordecai would not honor him? What was the name of the good and beautiful young queen? Who had taught her to honor and worship God? How did she plan to save her people? Who had joined in prayer for deliverance and that she might find favor before the king? Who was the scribe who went on a journey to Jerusalem? What king gave him permission to go with a company of seventeen hundred people? On whom did they depend for safety from dangers by the way? Why did not Ezra ask for a guard of the king's soldiers to take them across the desert? What treasures did they carry? How did they prepare for their journey when they met in Babylon by a river or canal? What did Ezra desire to do for the people of Judea or Jerusalem? Who was the cupbearer to the king in Shushan, the Persian palace? Why was Nehemiah so sad at heart? What do you remember of his prayers in behalf of his people? Whose sins did he confess? What promise did he claim? How did he ask the Lord to touch the heart of King Artaxerxes? How was his prayer answered? When he arrived in Jerusalem, in what condition did he find the walls and gates? What did he persuade the rulers, priests and people to do? What enemies tried to hinder the building, to whom did the people look for help? How did they work as well as watch and pray? How did Nehemiah encourage the builders? In how many days was the work finished?

Where was the great Bible-school meeting held? Who stood on the pulpit of wood? Who were included among all who could hear with understanding? How did they listen? Why did they weep when they heard the words of the law? What did Nehemiah the governor and Ezra the priest bid them do? What joyful feast did they keep? When Nehemiah went on his second visit to Jerusalem, and went to the city gates on the Sabbath, what did he see? Of what did he remind the Sabbath breakers? How did he use his authority as governor? Who was the last of the Old Testament prophets? What did he teach the people about bringing offerings to God? What did he say of the time when all shall know Jesus Christ the Lord? What did he bid them give for the service of the Lord? What did Malachi say of those who feared the Lord so that they spoke of him to each other? How did he show that the Lord knows the thoughts of the heart? Does he ever forget? For whom is the promise of being his own peculiar treasure in the last day, when he will judge between the righteous and the wicked? What great light was coming for those who had dwelt in darkness? What did Jesus say of "the light of the world"?

Looking Forward.—Which of the prophets foretold most of the coming of Christ? How many years before the Messiah came to earth did Isaiah write of the child born, upon whose shoulder the government should rest? What were some of the names he called him? For whom did the angels tell the shepherds they had brought the glad tidings? Several exercises might be given as a recapitulation, furnishing practical teaching, using the blackboard as answers are grouped together.

Places.—Where the scenes occurred: Jerusalem, Shusham, Babylon, Bethlehem.

Persons.—Scholars may give names of persons as they are referred to: Two kings, a favorite courtier, a gatekeeper, a young queen, a scribe who was a priest, a cupbearer who became a governor, two prophets who foretold coming events.

Prayers.—Three days' fasting and praying in Shanshan; at a meeting place of fasting and prayer before a long journey; Nehemiah's prayers for his people and for favor from the king; Ezra and the priests praying at the Bible-study meeting, when the people said "Amen;" prayer for help while they watched and worked in rebuilding the walls.

Warnings.—They were given with pictures of woe, and against robbing God with unworthy gifts.

Joy.—To the world in the coming of a Saviour, Christ the Lord. We are to spend a year and a half in studying his life and work. May we so learn and love as to fill each soul with a daily song:

"Bless the Lord, O my soul,
And forget not all his benefits."
—Faith Lattimer in S. S. Times.

Teacher—Johnny, you may define the first person.

Johnny—Adam.—Brooklyn Life.

LITTLE KNOWN CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Date:

Christmas was first kept a holy day in A. D. 98, but for three centuries it was the most movable of festivals. The date December 25 was selected in the fourth century by a commission of theologians.

This is the height of the rainy season in Judea, which makes it improbable that shepherds would be watching their flocks by night and that the stars would be visible. October is the month agreed upon by many investigators.

The Decorations:

The custom of decorating dwellings and churches with evergreens is a relic of paganism.

It was transmitted to the English races of to-day directly from the Druids of ancient Briton, who believed that if a house were mantled in holly, laurel or bay the good sylvan spirits that loved those growths and kept them green by protecting them from winter frosts would also protect the dwellings from harm.

The Mistletoe Bough:

To the mistletoe bough our heathen ancestors attached the greatest importance. The forest yielded no more sacred emblem. The very oaks on which it grew were hallowed.

No significance belonged to mistletoe from any other tree than the oak—and it may be found on the fir, the lime and even the apple tree. The graceful parasitic creeper with its pale berries symbolizes the choicest blessings of the gods and was a defense against evil.

The Yule Log:

There is nothing Christian in the Yule log, which has almost become obsolete in these days of steam heat and "gas logs." It belonged to the Saxon feast of Jul (pronounced Yule).

The custom passed into Christian observance when the god Jul was forgotten and the barons made their hearths big enough to accommodate the Yule log. Lighted on Christmas Eve, it was a sign of good luck if it continued to burn after dawn on Christmas Day.

The Gifts:

Why should people make presents at Christmas? 'Tis a gracious custom, subject to abuses; but what was its origin? Unlearned piety, to investigate the matter, studies the New Testament and reaches the conclusion that the exchange of gifts symbolizes the homage paid to the infant Jesus by the Kings and Wise Men of the East.

But historians say that the early Christians exchanged gifts because their pagan neighbors did.

The Carols.

Christmas carols were another invention of the early church to offset the joyous license of paganism. Song was an expression of rejoicing among the Romans.

Hence the making of pious canticles, simple in form, so that they might be sung by learned and ignorant. Such is the origin of the custom, which still lingers in certain parts of England, of "waits" going from house to house on Christmas Eve and singing carols, drinking ale flavored with roasted apples, devouring plum pudding and romping under the mistletoe. For twelve years this order remained in force.

Municipal authorities also sought to reduce Christmas day to the level of other days. We are told that, "Upon Wednesday, December 22, 1647, the cryer of Canterbury, by the appointment of Master Maloy, openly proclaimed that Christmas day and all other superstitious festivals should be put down and that a market should be kept upon Christmas day."

For attending service in the cathedral on that day many people were mobbed. The inhabitants divided themselves into the two parties—the Christmasites and the anti-Christmasites—and came to blows.

On December 24, 1652, an Order in Council was issued, proclaiming "that no observation shall be had of the five-and-twentieth day of December commonly called Christmas day, nor any solemnity used or exercised in churches upon that day in respect thereof."

This was simply a reproclamation of an edict of 1647, abolishing Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide and all other holy days. Soldiers were sent to the houses of all suspected persons to search the ovens and larders and carry away for their own consumption all seasonable dainties found therein. People who ate mince pies and decorated their houses with evergreens were declared unworthy of sitting in parliament.

But the restoration of King Charles was also the restoration of King Christmas, who has ever since reigned undisturbed. But the Puritan's hatred of Christmas lingered long among Nonconformists.

Why Johnnie Shot the Hare.

A minister of a rural parish in Scotland observed one of his flock shooting hare on the Sunday. When catechizing day came round he questioned him as follows:

"John, do you know what a work of necessity is?"

"Fine that," said John.

"Well, do you think shooting a hare on a Sunday a work of necessity?"

"It is that," said John.

"How do you make that out?"

"Weel, ye see, it might be awa' on Monday," was John's reply.—Tit-Bits.

He Was "It."

"What's your name?" asked R. Crusoe of the new arrival.

"Friday," was the reply.

"I knew it!" exclaimed the castaway in tones of despair. "I knew it! I'm hoodooed."—Chicago News.

Our Language.

Tommy—"Pop, a playwright is a man who writes plays, isn't he?"

Tommy's Father—"Yes, my son."

Tommy—"Then is a wheelwright a man who writes bicycle news?"—Philadelphia Record.

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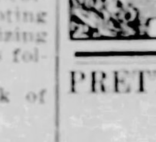
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PRETTY WAISTS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

For young girls' dresses, this season, tight-fitting bodices are but little shown, the preference being given to waists blousing slightly in front, with flat, straight back, without centre seam.

The sleeves are close-fitting and but little trimmed, a simple revival of the dress trimming on the cuffs, the upper part being left entirely plain.

The Parson Caught On.

"My dear brother," said the prominent member to the pastor, "this congregation desires to present you this handsome watch as a token—"

It goes without saying that the pastor understood and cut his sermons down to less than an hour each.—Baltimore News.

How Natal Got Its Name.

South Africa was discovered by the Portuguese, who were searching for an ocean road to India. Bartholomew Dias was the commander of the two little ships that formed the expedition, in 1486. Eleven years later De Gama took another Portuguese fleet south. He discovered Natal on Christmas day, and thus named it in consequence.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 167,000

A NEW VOLUME.

With this issue, The Weekly Blade begins a new volume and another year. Its circulation never averaged so great a number of actual subscribers per week as it has in 1899, nor were its prospects for the future ever more bright.

Not only is its popularity due to its excellence as a newspaper, giving to each member of the family something of especial interest, but it is recognized everywhere as one of the great journalistic leaders of public opinion on all matters of national policy. It is in the front line of the brightest and best political opinion. It stands for Republicanism in the highest sense; and, as in the past, even when the rank and file of the party were divided, it has fearlessly pointed out the true path, and seen the party follow its lead, so it will do in the future.

In 1900 The Blade will be better than ever. We make this announcement and promise with a full knowledge of the magnitude of the claim, but with full faith that we shall realize it. This is the year of the Presidential campaign, and The Blade will be a necessity to every Republican. Don't fail to renew your subscription. You will be glad that you have done so.

REVOLT IN NEBRASKA.

The appointment of Ex-Senator Allen by Governor Poynter, of Nebraska, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Hayward will, without doubt, cause a break between the Democrats and Populists of Bryan's state.

In the fusion of Democrats and Populists in Nebraska the Democrats have done the voting while the Populists have held and are now holding the offices. Senator Hayward was elected as a straight-out Democrat on the ground that the place should go to a Democrat rather than to a Populist.

Now comes a Populist governor and appoints a leader of the Populists to succeed Mr. Hayward and the result is bad blood. The Democrats of Nebraska do not understand why they should be called upon to pull all the chestnuts out of the fire for the other fellows.

There is one Nebraska Democrat who does not share in this feeling and his name is William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan is perfectly willing for his party in Nebraska to give every office to the Populists that the fusion may be maintained for his personal benefit. He wants to hold the Populists in line for himself next year and to do this he is willing to sacrifice every aspiring Democrat in his state.

Mr. Bryan hastens to say that the appointment of Mr. Allen is a wise one and should give universal satisfaction, and then holds out a bait to his Democratic brethren by assuring them that next year Senator Thurston will be succeeded by a Democrat and the state will then have a Democrat and a Populist in the Senate. The supposition is that Mr. Bryan dictated the appointment of Mr. Allen.

The straight-out Democratic candidate for the Senate to succeed Mr. Hayward was Mr. Hitchcock, proprietor of the World Herald, the only great Democratic organ of the state, and the paper on which Mr. Bryan was formerly employed. Mr. Hitchcock does not feel in a good humor over being turned down and in his paper says, "I cannot honestly deny that I have been deeply disappointed and feel most keenly the sting of ingratitude."

The whole incident is only another example of Mr. Bryan's overweening political ambition, an ambition so consuming that it does not hesitate to destroy aspirations of prominent men of his own party if they conflict with his own personal advancement. The indications are that there is trouble ahead for Mr. Bryan in his own state and it will not all come from the Republican party either.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate, at the earliest possible moment, a resolution of inquiry as to "the reputed intention of Ecuador to sell the Galapagos Islands to Great Britain." The Senate promptly passed it by an unanimous vote, and the State department will ascertain through our ambassador to Great Britain and our diplomatic representative at Quito, what basis there is for the story.

The importance of the matter lies in the fact that were the Galapagos Islands in the hand of any great European naval power, it would be able to command the western—or Pacific—entrance to any canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. The group lies northwest of Ecuador, about 600 miles southwest of the isthmus of Panama. They are in the direct line steamers would take across the Pacific to Australia, New Zealand Samoa or the Philippines, from the Pacific end of either the Panama or Nicaragua canal when constructed. If Ecuador wants to sell the islands, the United States must be their purchaser.

Gen. Buller has revised his prediction, and will not eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria. Snowballs will be the one thing in his bill of fare.

Chicago will never again believe that Philadelphia is a sleepy town.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

If there ever was a saying of the Founder of Christianity which has proved its truth, even to those who practically deny the truth of Christianity as a dogmatic creed, it is in the continuance, and the ever-widening observance of the custom of giving gifts at Christmas. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," said the Master; and the realization of this must be the only reason why people continue the custom—for it is observed by saints and sinners alike, by the heathen as well as by those upon whose souls the refreshing dew of faith has descended.

And the giving of gifts is but one phase, and a small one, of that great underlying principle, the basic truth of Christianity, upon which its dogmas rest as upon an eternal rock. That principle, the motif of the teachings of Christ, is that a man can not live at his best unless he ceases to make himself and his own selfish interests the center about which his life revolves. He must consider many and make the interests and the welfare of others a part of his life. Christianity makes selfishness the rock of offense in human endeavor. His disciples were taught not only to treat all other men as they would desire them to treat them, but to "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."

Christmas, with its cheer and jollity, is of vast use to humanity in that it loosens up the habit of selfishness, and insists upon a broader and more generous view of our fellow-man. As George Herbert put the phrase, it is a holiday "when sad hearts should should awake to enlivening joys, and take up the Savior's comforts." Innocent mirth and merriment, and a surrender to the flow of that spirit of gayety which comes from a soul at peace with itself—these should be the dominant note of our lives on Christmas.

There are those who lament over what they believe to be an incongruity between the secular and the religious Christmas. They lament that the day is not kept by all in a groove which they consider truly religious. But they have but to read the teachings of the Master as set forth in the gospels to realize their narrowness. Christianity consists not in adherence to a creed, nor in the due observance of church services. It sets forth the principles of right living—of our daily conduct throughout the week, rather than what we shall or shall not do on one day out of the seven. The narrow spirit of sectarianism is as far removed from true Christianity as is the selfish spirit of the worldling. To enter into the true spirit of Christianity, we must think more of others than we do of ourselves. The kingdom of God, which Christ preached, is within us, and we must reach it through self-abnegation, the abandonment of selfishness, and the recognition of all men as our brethren.

With this little homily, dear reader, let us bid you and yours a merry Christmas—a Christmas enjoyed in the spirit in which the Founder of Christianity would have us enjoy our whole lives!

PROF. ANDREWS' SCARE.

E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, has that peculiar mental make-up which is shown by so many of the latter-day "reformers"—Heaven save the mark! He is not only a dreamer, but the ordinary progress of events is always more or less alarming to him. He sees the happenings through a distorted medium, apparently.

A fine illustration of his oblique vision and wabbling mode of reasoning was given in an address he made on Sunday night. He declared if Great Britain is successful in South Africa, the other world-powers will unite to resist her subsequent advance; and then he went to worrying as to which side the United States will take, declaring that of course we must array ourselves on one side or the other.

This is a fine illsutration of the aberrant logic of Mr. Andrews. His first proposition is the reverse of the fact. Success in South Africa will strengthen England's power, and deter any interference by any other nation. To fail in the present war will invite a combination against her. Mr. Andrews has simply reversed the actual situation.

Second, in case of a combination against England, it is not necessary that the United States should take a hand. Nor is it in the least probable that we should do so. This country has not changed its traditional policy of avoiding entangling foreign alliances. It has made none with any other nation; it has no intention of doing so.

A foreign war could come only in one of two ways—either as the result of a difficulty arising directly between this country and another, growing out of their mutual relations; or by an attempt on the part of an European power to violate the Monroe doctrine. There is no more prospect of war on the first count than there has been in any time of peace ever since we became a nation; and since the Spanish war the probability of a violation of the Monroe doctrine is still less than it was before that event.

Mr. Andrews should try a course of strict attention to his legitimate duties as superintendent of schools, and quit worrying about matters which are apparently beyond his powers as a logician. The peculiarity of the modern "reformer" is an uncontrollable desire to meddle with somebody or something without moral warrant—and in the case of Andrews it is evident "that way madness lies."

THE SCHOOLS OF OHIO.

Last year Ohio spent $14,000,000 on her public schools. This is an enormous sum, but not a dollar of it is to be regretted. This is one bill the taxpayers pay without a murmur. The school fund is kept up and there is now a handsome surplus.

Nearly one-fourth of the entire population of this great commonwealth are school children. There are now 830,000 pupils in the schools of the state, and 26,000 teachers are employed in the 2,400 school districts. While there is probably room for improvement in the school system of Ohio, results are most gratifying and the people are generally well pleased. Oho stands ready to do in the future as she has done in tht past: supply a large per cent of the scholars and statesmen of the country.

Democrats are beginning to show their teeth at Mr. Bryan. Even the Enquirer, shows how he has knifed his Democratic supporters in Nebraska by influencing the governor to appoint a Populist to the United States Senate.

PHILADELPHIA GETS IT.

The national Republican convention will be held in Philadelphia, on June 19 of next year. There was a spirited contest among the various cities which aspired to the honor of entertaining that great gathering, but the Quaker city won out.

Without in the least disparaging the claims of any other city, there is a fitness in this selection which every Republican will recognize. The convention next year will declare in favor of a policy whereby the blessings of American liberty and free institutions shall be extended to our possessions in the Far East. It will declare that the time has come when the United States must take her place as one of the great nations, and her share in the great work of the twentieth century—the civilization and uplifting of the inferior races, and the utilization of the resources of the regions wherein they dwell for the benefit of the world.

It is fitting that this proclamation of policy should be made in the city wherein the immortal Declaration of Independence was adopted, and that act was heralded by the old Liberty bell, with its prophetic inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." As Philadelphia was the birthplace of the new nation in 1776, so it will be the cradle of a new national policy, through which the nation will rise to a realization of the mighty destiny assigned to her in the providence of God, and enter steadfastly upon the path of world-wide national duty.

TIMID BRETHREN.

There are a few Republicans who are timid about making an explicit declaration of law that this country is on the gold standard. As it has admittedly been a gold standard country for 26 years, why should there be any timidity? One of these, in a communication to the New York Commercial Advertiser, objects to the plan, because he thinks it "will send gold Democrats into the ranks of free silver Democrats." His theory is, that with the secretary of the Treasury, the appointee of the President, deprived of the discretion of paying government obligations in gold or silver, these gold Democrats would say that all harm in the election of a free-silver president was now removed, and hence that they could consistently vote for Bryan or some other repudiationist for the presidency.

This critic forgets that any law of Congress can be repealed by any succeeding Congress. If a free silver Congress and President were elected, the law declaring the gold dollar to be the standard would be repealed. Hence, any gold Democrat who voted for McKinley in 1896 to avoid the dangers of free silver, will not, if he be consistent, vote with the Democrats on national questions so long as that party upholds Bryanism and free silver. The passage of the proposed financial act is the logical sequence of the result of the contest in 1896, and the Republican majority in Congress will prove recreant to the pledge that party gave at St. Louis if it does not carry out that platform promise.

MR. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, was invited to attend an anti-expansionist meeting at Philadelphia on Thursday of this week. In response, he sent a letter in which he expressed the opinion that an error was made in sending soldiers to take possession of the Philippines. His idea is that we should have aided the Filipinos in driving out the Spaniards, and then have established a protectorate on the islands.

With all due respect to Mr. Sherman, we fear his grievance crops out in this letter. His long and eminent public service commends his unbiased opinions to the respectful consideration of the American people. But in this case, Mr. Sherman is probably biased by the fact that he is out of official life. Either that, or the infirmities of age have brought the venerable statesman to the time so graphically described in Ecclesiastes: "They shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way."

Two errors in judgment are plain. Mr. Sherman assumes that the Filipinos are fully capable of self-government—which is disputed by the Philippine commission, the members of which obtained their knowledge by actual investigation. The other is the assumption that the Filipinos were united under Aguinaldo, and anxious to have independence under his rule. The contrary is the fact. Were our forces to be withdrawn to-day, a bloody civil war among antagonistic tribes of rebels would be the inevitable sequence.

What a wonderful messenger boy that man Aguinaldo would make.

OPENING PHILIPPINE PORTS.

The order of the President to General Otis to open the ports of the Philippines to the world's commerce as rapidly as possible, marks the second step in the pacification of the archipelago. The army has done its work; the insurgent government has crumbled, its army is but squads of fugitives and bandit bands, and Aguinaldo is fleeing into the fastnesses of the mountains to escape capture. The time is ripe to aid the people in taking up their ordinary avocations, and nothing will so promote this as to open the ports to commerce, that the products of native industry may find an active market.

Every port thus opened will become the center of a prosperous area of country surrounding it. The natives will turn themselves to industry, and under mild and beneficent government will gradually come to understand the mistake into which they were led by Aguinaldo and those behind them. The Americans were represendt as even worse oppressors than the Spaniards. As soon as the scattered remnants of the Filipinos in arms are run down and suppressed, the islands will take up the march of progress, and evolve a new civilization, of Western type, in the midst of the Far East.

The silver Democrats of the House seem to have lost their nerve. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, in his speech on the financial bill, referring to Bryan's position that the gold standard necessitated a fall in prices, challenged them thus: "Is there a man in this chamber who will rise in his place and say that Mr. Bryan knew what he was talking about?" Not a Democrat rose. Time was when every man would have been on his feet, clamoring for recognition by the speaker.

It is gratifying to know that Major John A. Logan was not killed by his own soldiers. The facts are bad enough without making them any worse.

BULLER'S DEFEAT.

General Buller, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, has met a severe defeat in his attempt to cross the Tugela River. His expedition is for the relief of Ladysmith, which lies but eighteen miles north of the Tugela. But that eighteen miles will be a most difficult bit of road, every step of which will be marked in blood, if the Boers keep up this stubborn resistance to his advance.

The Tugela has not many fords, and Buller attempted to cross at two of them simultaneously, but two miles apart. The Boer rifle-fire was so effective that the artillery horses were killed, and the guns could not be brought into position to shell the enemy's position across the stream. The English lost eleven guns, and their casualty list is serious. They were compelled to retire to their former camp.

There are three British expeditions in the field—one under General Methuen, for the relief of Kimberley; a second under General Gatacre, to oppose the Boer march into Cape Colony; while the third, under General Buller himself, marched to relieve Ladysmith. Each of these commanders has been defeated, and severely. Perhaps as serious a result as any following these defeats is the growing restiveness of the Dutch in Cape Colony. Though that is a British dependency, its rural population is largely of Boer stock. If they, encouraged by Boer successes, shall take the field, the British forces on the advance will be between two fires—the Boers in front and the Cape Colony Dutch in the rear. The situation is very grave, and the only thing which can improve it is a British victory, of which there seems no immediate prospect.

ENGLAND'S BLUNDER.

In the Boer war, the English government made the initial blunder of underrating the power of her combined opponents—the Transvaal and the Orange river republics.

It was repugnant to English pride to abandon Mafeking and Kimberley on the west, and Ladysmith on the east. Underrating the Boer strength and fighting capacity, these were held, to be used as basis for the invasion of the enemy's country on two sides—the one by way of Cape Colony, the other through Natal. No one seemed to imagine that the scene of conflict could be anywhere else than in the Boer territory.

But these towns are invested by Boer forces, and the road to each is held by a force able to dispute British advance. More than this, a Boer army of invasion moved south from the Orange Free State into Cape Colony; and all the fighting so far has therefore been on British soil.

For the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the British have been compelled to move in two separate columns, while a third had to be put into the field to meet the Boer advance from the Orange Free State into Cape Colony. What has been the result of this division of the British force into these separate bodies, too far apart to aid one another? Gatacre met a severe defeat at the Modder river, checking his relief of Kimberley. Metheuen met an equally severe reverse at Magersfontein, near Stormberg Junction, Cape Colony; and lastly, Gen. Buller was defeated when he attempted to cross the Tugela river at Colenso, eighteen miles south of Ladysmith.

The plan of campaign is utterly wrong. The British in South Africa are too many thousand miles from their base—which is England—to divide up. They have invited defeat. When the war broke out, the towns now beleaguered by the Boers should have been abandoned, and the British have retired to their own territory, and taken positions near enough to the seaports to make it easy for the coming troops, as fast as landed to join them. The advance should have been in one column, which would thus have had sufficient force to defeat the Boers when they gave battle.

It looks as though the British must learn the art of war through dear experience, as the American people did in the civil war.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

The State Centennial commission has unanimously agreed to ask the legislature for an appropriation of one million dollars for the exposition to be held in this city, and in doing so they expect an appropriation for the full amount. It is not designed to ask for the sum with the idea that it will be scaled down one-half. Every dollar is expected.

The truth is the commission, made up of live business men and professional men, has discovered that Toledo is doing far more than it expected. The subscriptions and donations now greatly exceed the $500,000 which it was proposed to raise. The plan is to make the subscriptions reach this amount while the donations will go far towards another half million.

By Toledo doing so well the commission feels that it is not asking too much of the state to expend an even million on the project. Every step taken shows that the enterprise will be greater than the most enthusiastic imagined a few months ago. Ohio must and will be liberal. She can afford to be liberal, but with the eyes of the country upon her, she cannot afford to be penurious.

The commission does not ask for a penny too much in placing the amount at one million dollars.

BETTER WAGES IN GENERAL.

The cotton manufacturers of the South have promptly met the advance made by the manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods in the New England states. The result is that it is estimated that 160,000 employes in the cotton and woolen mills of the country will have their wages increased by the first of next month.

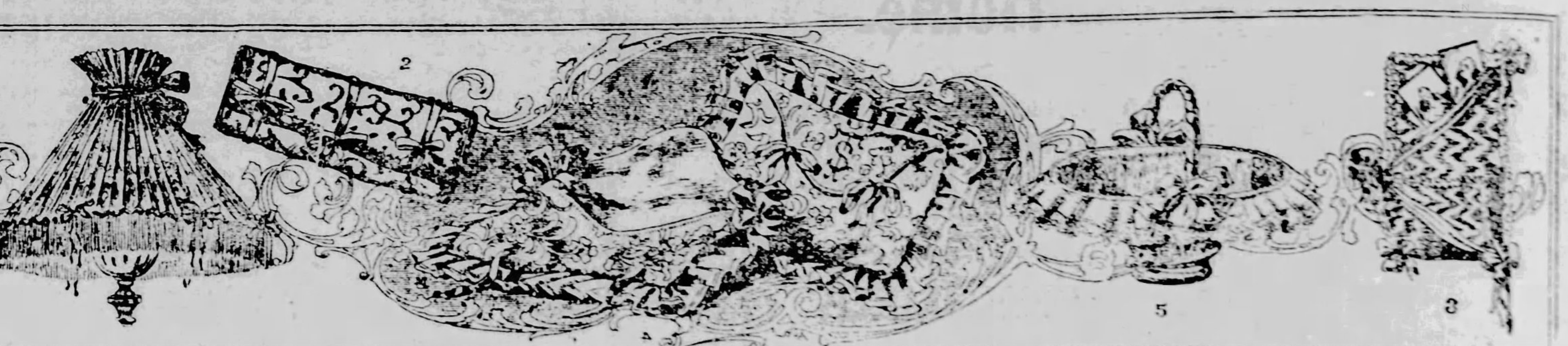
This good news will make a merry Christmas in thousands of American homes, and the new year will begin under the most auspicious circumstances. The panic of 1893 was first felt by the operatives in the New England mills. Hard times caused a decrease in demand for the products of the mills, and for several years the wage earners have had a hard time of it. The present increase in wages will be of great benefit to those directly interested, and the news is most pleasing to the whole country.

Those people who have hitherto sympathized with the Boers, because they always side with the under dog in a fight, will have to revise their sympathy, if this thing keeps on.

John Bull is beginning to realize that he has a big job on his hands in South Africa.

HOLIDAY HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

FANCY ARTICLES WHICH THEY CAN MAKE FOR THEMSELVES



The moment has arrived for preparing all sorts of pretty trinkets for tombolas and Christmas trees. Young women and girls who are ingenious and clever are on the lookout for novelties which will enable them to maintain their reputation for skill.

What is especially desirable for this kind of work is a class of trinket easily made, for which the same materials can serve. If, for instance, one buys some Liberty muslin or lace, some more antique or lace, the pieces have to be utilized for some other trinkets.

I will give a description of some specimens that are easy to make, and that can be combined in various ways. Nos. 1 and 4, for example, may be made of Liberty muslin. The lamp shade should be made for small lamps or electric lights, so as not to be cumbersome. It should be trimmed round the bottom with raveling of silk and small bows of comet ribbon. The same muslin can be used for the nightdress bags (No. 4). It is edged with a flounce of white foulard and edged with the same. Between the outside material and the lining is a thin layer of perfumed wadding. The same white foulard can be used to make the interior of the flounce of the small work-basket (fig. 5). The flounce is edged with narrow lace, and round the bottom a roll of white ribbon, with two rosettes on each side of the edge.

The same fancy material, moire or Pompadour silk, can be tried to compose Nos. 1 and 3. No. 2 is a broad band fastened with narrow ribbons and lined with silk to match. It is perfumed and will make a sachet for a glove or ribbon box. Without perfume, it can be used to wrap up a dinner napkin.

No. 3 is a "vide poche," easily made with a back of common cardboard. The ruche and bows are of ribbon, and a ribbon, on the cross and kept tight, will serve to slip photographs under.

The small pieces left over after making these models can be used for pincushions of various shapes, such as a heart, a shamrock, etc., or small sachets for the corsage, or other small objects for a Christmas tree. It is in good taste and is a novel idea to have all the bibelots in one color, or in two that blend, such as mauve and straw, pink and moss green, blue and white. In this way you can make your tree look charming. I shall return to the subject at the proper moment; these notes are given in order that the objects may be prepared in advance.—From the European edition of the New York Herald.

WHEN IT ENDS.

Notwithstanding the patent fact that one hundred years must be fully past before the next century begins, and that 1900 years, or nineteen centuries, will not be completed until midnight of December 31, 1900, there are some people who still insist that the twentieth century begins on January 1, 1900.

The newspapers of the country, with but very few exceptions, view the matter correctly. Perhaps the most notable exception is the Chicago Times-Herald, which insists that the nineteenth century ends with the present year, and calls in the Pope to bolster up its contention. That prelate has graciously allowed the Catholic churches of the world to hold a midnight mass on the last evening of the present year, and the Times Herald professes to find in the language employed the proof that the Pope believes the twentieth century begins with the coming New Year.

For the information of His Holiness, should he really entertain this mistaken view, and for the edification of our Chicago contemporary, we reprint the following little conversation from the New York Sun. It should be convincing:

Question—What is a year?
Answer—Three hundred and sixty-five days.
What is a century?
One hundred years.
When did the year No. 1 end?
December 31 of the year 1.
When did the year No. 2 begin?
January 1, of the year 2.
When did the year 99 end?
December 31, 99.
Did that complete the century?
No.
When was the century completed?
At the close of the year following 99, or at the close of the year 100.
When did the second century begin?
January 1 of the year 1 of the second century, that is, January 1, A. D. 101.
When does the nineteenth century end?
At the close of the nineteen hundredth year, or at the close of 1900.
Q.—When does the twentieth century begin?
A.—It begins on day No. 1 of year No. 1 of the twentieth hundred year—that is, on January 1, A. D. 1901.

LIEUT. BRUMBY DEAD.

Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, flag secretary to Admiral Dewey during the Manila campaign is dead—the third officer participating in that famous battle to pass away. The others were Capt. Gridley and Commander Wood.

Brumby was 44 years old, the son of the colonel of the 14th Georgia regiment in the Confederate service. He entered the naval academy at Annapolis in 1873, and his work in the navy was always creditable. For his services in the battle of Manila he was recommended for promotion, the appointment being now in the hands of the Senate, but as yet unacted upon. On October 26, he visited his aged mother at Marietta, Ga., and at Atlanta received a sword presented by the legislature of Georgia, in recognition of his merit.

The strain of the long months of waiting at Manila seems to have undermined the physical resistance of many of the fleet, and when disease comes the enfeebled frame cannot resist its attacks. The nation mourns the passing away of the brave Georgian. He was an honor to his country and to the navy.

Sheep farmers will be interested in the news that Boston wool men are canvassing the state of Washington, endeavoring to buy up next year's clip. They are offering 17 to 20 cents a pound, and willing to make cash advances to wool growers, in order to obtain the wool. This points to a heavy demand, and better prices to the wool-growers for this important staple.

The finest example of the "merit system," to our knowledge, is General Gen. Leonard Wood. He is a Cape Cod boy, who graduated at the Harvard medical school in 1882. He is now a major general of volunteers and the governor of Cuba; and every step upward has been because of his worth, his energy and his ability.

Mr. Roberts has a Tayler-made suit on his hands.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

British Casualties.

The Boer war is proving as bloody as any war of modern times. The roll of "missing" is very large—the most of them being probably prisoners. So far the British losses have been:

Colenso	1,097
Magersfontein	963
Stormberg	715
Modder River	483
Previous battles	3,594
Total, eleven battles	6,852

The Boer losses are not reported with the particularity of the British, and one can obtain but a nebulous idea of them. One fact appears—that they are not as great as those of the British, because the Boers have been the attacked, not the attacking, and have largely been behind defenses, instead of on the advance in the open, as has been the case with their foes.

The Money Situation.

It is a most significant fact that while the stock markets have been under a heavy selling pressure—because money could not be obtained for speculative purposes—there have been no complaints of a lack of banking accommodation from any legitimate business source. The stock exchange alone feels a money tightness, and there it is not because of a real scarcity of money, but because the banks have lost confidence in the securities traded in, and will not carry them at prices which are inflated, or believed to be so. It is a significant fact that savings deposits are showing a steady increase, and these are generally a very good index of the actual financial condition.

British Comment.

English newspapers incline to the view that the President's message emphasizes the relations between the United States and Germany more cordially than those with England. And those London ones which declare that Mr. Chamberlain is largely to blame are not far from the mark. The speech of the British colonial minister was in extreme bad taste, not to speak of its absolute untruthfulness. The President, of course, did not refer to it, but his treatment of our relations with England was undoubtedly modified by Chamberlain's gabble.

Decadent France.

The decline of the birthrate in France is exciting alarm. For some years the number of deaths yearly has approximated very closely to the total of births, and last year the showing was still more serious. The number of deaths exceeded those of the previous year by 50,054, while the births decreased 15,174, showing a net loss of 65,228. The total population of France is 38 millions, but if the death and birth rates remain as now, it will decrease steadily, if slowly. But the population of Germany is increasing at a comfortable rate. France is decadent, and no wonder her statesmen view with alarm the fact that she is on the road to losing her place as one of the great powers of the world.

Filipino Holidays.

The little Filipinos in the American schools at Manila have the advantage of our own lads and lasses in the matter of school holidays. They observe all the church feasts as of yore, and have annexed thereto the Yankee secular holidays. By this means they secure thirteen days of freedom from school duties. They are the Day of the Circumcision, Three Kings' day, Purification day, Washington's birthday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Ascension day, Decoration day, Corpus Christi, Fourth of July, Feast of the Assumption, Labor day, and All Saints day.

The Lafayette Dollar.

The United States mint at Philadelphia has just completed the coinage of 50,000 Lafayette silver dollars, which have been handed over to the memorial commission, and will be sold at $2 each, for the benefit of the fund for the erection of a monument by the United States to Lafayette at Paris. It is believed there will be no difficulty in selling them, as they are souvenirs and mementoes of the monument to the great Frenchman, of the exposition of 1900 at Paris, and of the closing year of the nineteenth century. The coin is legal tender. It bears upon its face in bas relief a double medallion of the heads of Washington and Lafayette, and upon its reverse a miniature reproduction of the equestrian statue of Lafayette used for the monument.

The Carter Case.

The five contractors associated with Capt. Carter in the improvements on the Savannah river, in which the government was defrauded out of large sums, have been indicted by the United States grand jury at Savannah. Four of them are in custody, but the fifth confessed his guilt by fleeing from the country. This will have a very unfavorable effect on the efforts Carter's attorney is still making to have him escape his just punishment.

A Son of His Father.

Lieut. Ledyard, killed on Negros by a Filipino bullet, was another of those officers stigmatized as the "son of his father" by the yellow press. His grandfather, Lewis Cass, was secretary of state under Buchanan, and his father is a railway president. But young Ledyard showed himself a worthy son and grandson. He did his duty nobly and well, and fell while leading his men in battle. What more would you have?

General Brooke.

Gen. Brooke is reported as not feeling good over his removal, and the appointment of Gen. Wood as governor of Cuba in his stead. Very likely; but the President rightly took the ground that his duty to Cuba was higher than all else, and that the best man for the place should be put in power. Gen. Brooke has done the best he could, but he does not possess the tact, energy and determination of Wood, and the change is one on which the Cubans are to be congratulated.

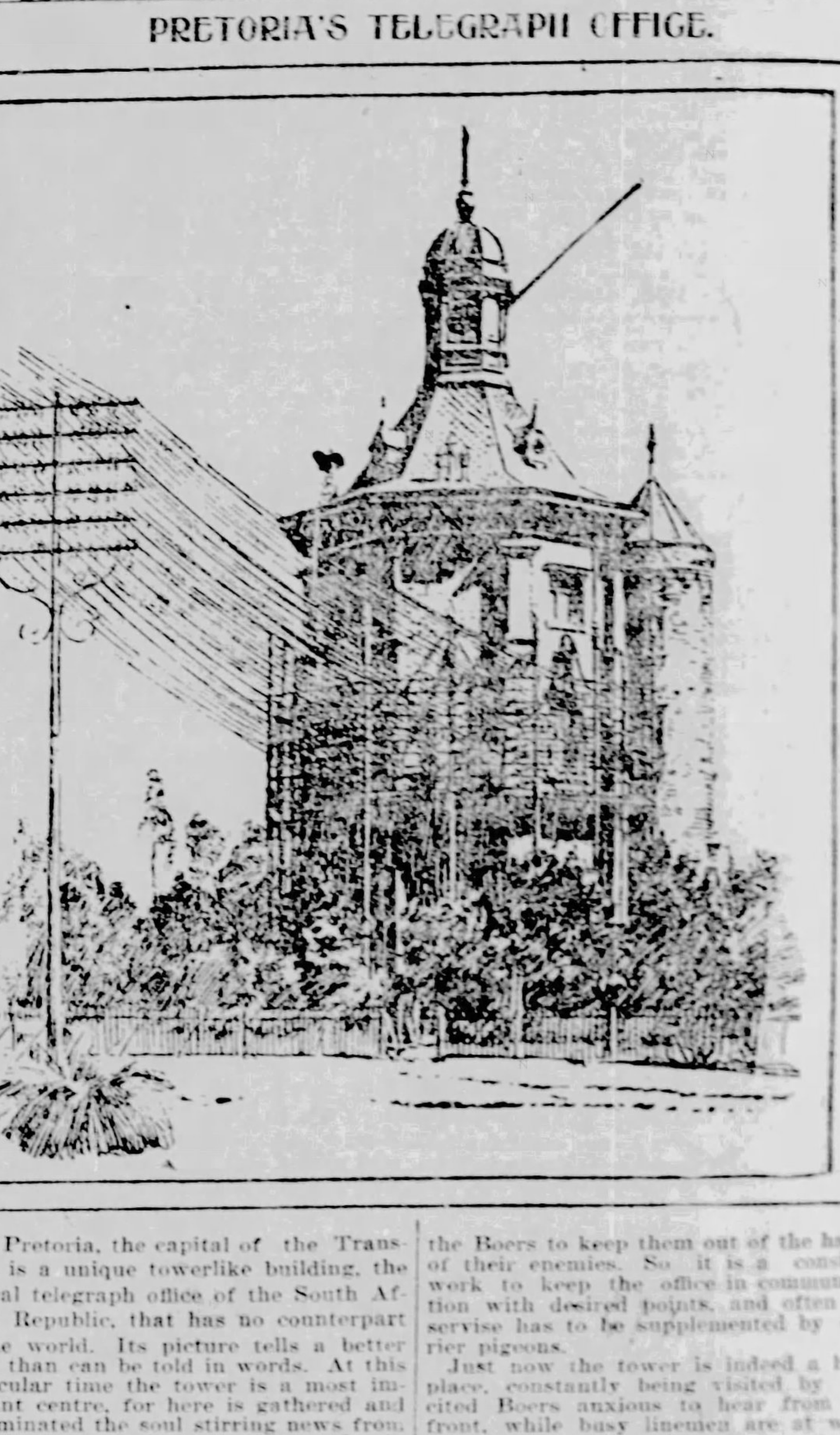
The Spanish Prisoners.

The offer of Aguinaldo, a couple of months ago, to release the Spanish prisoners if Spain would recognize his so-called republic, is now necessarily null and void. The prisoners are in our hands and a couple of thousand of them have been started homeward by Gen. Otis. The inherent weakness of the rebellion is shown by the rapidity with which it fell to pieces when the Americans got after it in earnest.

China Awakening.

China is gradually awakening to a realization of modern conditions, and that commerce is a factor of progress which she must recognize. The Chinese minister at London recently delivered an address in that city, in which, referring to the appointment of a special minister of commerce, he said: "Thus, for the first time in 6,000 years, commerce is represented in the cabinet of my country. The new minister will be charged with the duty of encouraging trade, with the power of removing obstacles and conferring with the sovereign at all times in order to devise measures to develop the foreign and inland commerce of the empire." If China means to establish an open door to trade of her own motion, the Eastern question will be much simplified, and it really looks as though she were considering this important step.

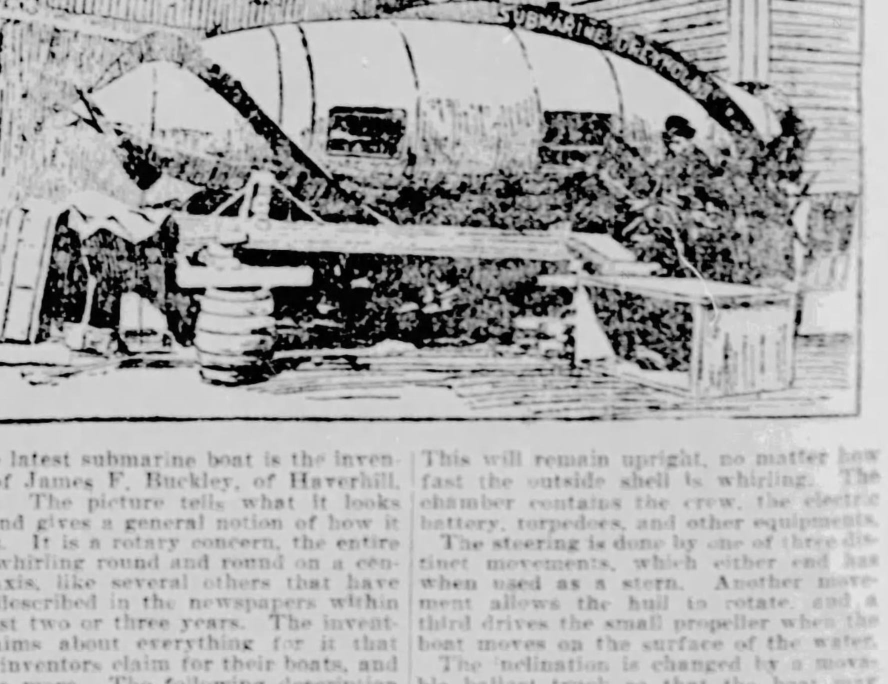
PRETORIA'S TELEGRAPH OFFICE.



At Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, is a unique towerlike building, the central telegraph office of the South African Republic, that has no counterpart in the world. Its picture tells a better story than can be told in words. At this particular time the tower is a most important centre, for here is gathered and disseminated the soul stirring news from the bloody battlefields of the south. It is a service not well performed, for the telegraph system of the republic is not an extensive or perfect one at its best, and now it is greatly crippled. Wires to the south connecting with stations near the scene of action have been cut by the British and often destroyed by the Boers to keep them out of the hands of their enemies. So it is a constant work to keep the office in communication with desired points, and often its servise has to be supplemented by carrier pigeons.

Just now the tower is indeed a busy place, constantly being visited by excited Boers anxious to hear from the front, while busy linemen are at work running out new wires and restoring breaks. They find war a sad destroyer of telegraphic communication, and, though they suffer, they are better off than the British, for they do get some news at this strange looking tower, this present nervous center of their war entangled republic.—New York Herald.

BUCKLEY'S SUBMARINE BOAT.



The latest submarine boat is the invention of James F. Buckley, of Haverhill, Mass. The picture tells what it looks like and gives a general notion of how it works. It is a rotary concern, the entire boat whirling round and round on a central axis, like several others that have been described in the newspapers within the last two or three years. The inventor claims about everything for it that other inventors claim for their boats, and a little more. The following description shows it as its inventor sees it:

It is in form a long cylinder, tapering to a point at each end. Around the outside run two fins spirally, much like a corkscrew, so that when the boat moves through the water it whirls and this, it is said, increases the speed, on the principle of a rifle projectile.

To counteract the inconvenience to the occupants of alternately standing on their feet and on their heads as it revolves, a square chamber hanging on pivotal bearings at each end occupies the interior. This will remain upright, no matter how fast the outside shell is whirling. The chamber contains the crew, the electric battery, torpedoes, and other equipments.

The steering is done by one of three distinct movements, which either end has when used as a stern. Another movement allows the hull to rotate, and a third drives the small propeller when the boat moves on the surface of the water.

The inclination is changed by a movable ballast truck so that the boat may run on the surface, dive, or run under the surface at will. A powerful drill can be run out at either end and forced against the sides of wooden merchantmen.

The idea of having the entire boat one great propeller is to reduce the friction, and in this case the friction, it is said, rather assists than retards movement when under water. Reservoirs of compressed air and storage batteries make the interior comfortable, and the absence of a motor requiring fuel does away with high temperature.—New York Herald.

A MILLION YEARS.

By Sam Walter Foss.

From whirling mists blown far abroad
Where Chaos' aimless welter stormed,
Touched by the cosmic breath of God,
Behold the youngling worlds were formed.
From red-mouthed monsters of the fen,
Slime-wallowers through a world-wide sty,
Slow Nature has progressed to men
With foreheads lifted to the sky.

The eons spent their lavish doles,
Long ages shaped the plastic spheres,
Ere we emerged, deep-dowered souls,
Rich children of a million years.
We heirs of years beyond our ken
Have delved and wrought, aspired, contrived,
And sown the earth with many men:—
But man—God's man—has not arrived.

Still nurse we tiger hates of war,
Drown God's own voice with market cries,
Heap wealth that makes our brother poor,
And feed his hungering soul with lies.
Man that God's million years have grown
Still grovels with ignoble peers;—
We have not come unto our own,
We children of a million years.

But yet down vistas far we see
We move toward something great—afar;—
Gauged by the greatness we shall be,
We see the meanness that we are.
Not vain the cosmic years contrive,
Not aimlessly God's purpose steers:
When man—God's man—shall once arrive,
He will be worth a million years.
—New England Magazine for November.

An Unfortunate Error.

The prisoner is accused of killing a deer in the closed season. It has been proved that he killed the deer.

Now he takes the stand in his own defence.

"I mistook the dear for a man!" he protests.

Some think he is swearing falsely in order to avoid punishment; but it is impossible to controvert his testimony.—Detroit Journal.

The Wrong Word.

A great deal depends on the way in which some words are used. A German who applied to a Philadelphia business house for a position recommended himself thus: "The capacity in which I am most able is that of a confidence man." He meant confidential man and his mistake was rather alarming to those to whom he wrote.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1713—Constance Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Some of the newest of the winter shirt waists show a novelty in the combination of a variety of materials. For instance, in the Constance the body of the waist and the sleeves are of leaf green peau de soie, striped with black

satin. The sharply pointed yoke and the cuffs are of white grosgrain, with black figures in outline, and the stock collar which extends down over the yoke in a point, is of leaf green velvet. The front of the waist is a decided blouse, and a black satin belt is worn. The entire waist is a decided blouse, and a black satin belt is worn. The entire waist is made over a fitted lining.

The overskirt used is 1720; Durant overskirt. Size, medium.

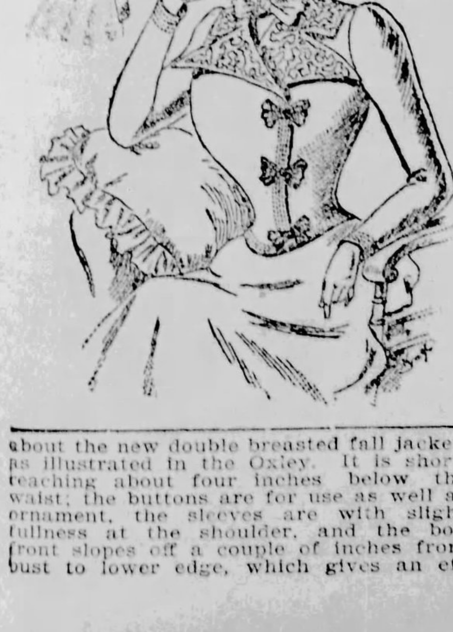
1734—Emily Frock.

A very original way of combining several materials is shown in the Emily, an indoor frock for girls of four, six and eight years. A perfectly plain waist is of tan colored foulard, dotted with dark blue, trimmed with velvet and slashed

front and back to show the silk waist. The underskirt is of the silk bound with velvet, and the overskirt which is rounded up in the front, is of the blue cashmere, also edged with velvet. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1688—Oxley Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Here are some of the points



about the new double breasted fall jacket, as illustrated in the Oxley. It is short, reaching about four inches below the waist; the buttons are for use as well as ornament, the sleeves are with slight fullness at the shoulder, and the box front slopes off a couple of inches from bust to lower edge, which gives an effect of broad bust and narrow waist. The lower ends of the fronts are not rounded off as they were last winter. The Oxley is made of gray melton, lined with black silk and trimmed with hair line black silk braid. The back is cut with the fullness at the bottom laid in a scant box plait. The plait is pressed very flat, and where a plain effect is desired, may be tacked.

1710—Chester Redingote.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This season the redingote will find more general favor than the princess. It is easier to make, to begin with, and is becoming to a greater variety of women. A smart model of one of the newest designs in redingotes is given in the "Chester." It is of steel blue peau de

gant, cut rather long in front, and about three-quarter length in the back. The front is cut away to reveal a double vest, the inner one of white peau de gant, rolling out at the top in pointed lapel of velvet, exactly the same shade. The redingote and sleeves are edged with deep blue moss trimming. The Langham skirt is worn with the redingote.

1729—Anita Coat.

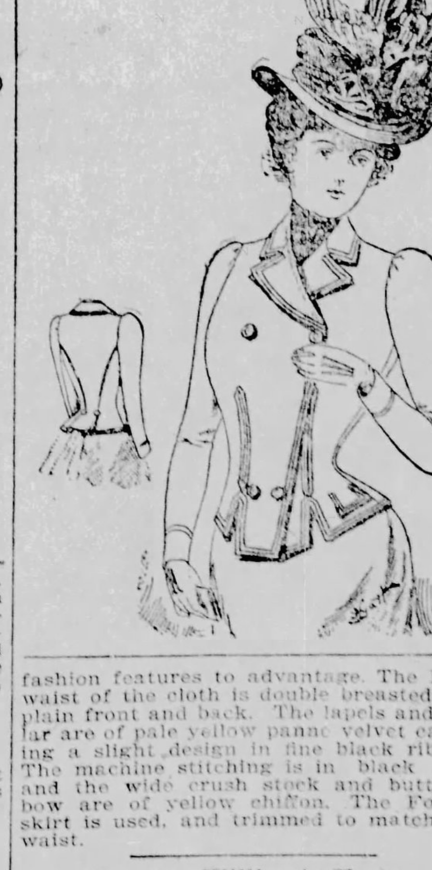
Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. A charming design for one of the new flaring coats for girls of eight, ten and twelve, is given in the Anita. The material is double faced dark red cheviott, the facing being a plaid of red, blue, white and black. The coat is cut with a box front, and the back

is semi-tight fitting. The collar that nearly reaches the waist front and back, is of the plaid facing. The plaid is also used for the turn-over collar and the cuffs. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1715—Puer Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. There art two decided fads in the making up of rich gowns this month. One is the tendency to combine a variety of materials and colors in one garment, and the other to have row upon row of machine stitching on silk, satin and velvet, as well as on cloth. A charming costume in gray cloth shows both these



fashion features to advantage. The Duer waist of the cloth is double breasted and plain front and back. The lapels and collar are of pale yellow panne velvet carrying a slight design in fine black ribbon. The machine stitching is in black silk, and the wide crush stock and butterfly bow are of yellow chiffon. The Fowler skirt is used, and trimmed to match the waist.

Emperor William's Charm.

The German emperors possess a family charm, which, of course, they prefer to call a talisman. It is a black stone, which is said to be handled down by each dying emperor from his deathbed to his successor, and has a putative origin curious even among charms. According to a legend, the stone was dropped by a huge, black toad on the bed coverlet of a princess of the family, who had just given birth to a son. The father of Frederick the Great had the stone mounted as a ring. There are documents relating to it in the archives, and the present kaiser always wears it on all great occasions.

You Can't Beat 'Em.

"Nellie Myers doesn't know anything about playing whist. Why, the other day at our matinee club, she was my partner, and she trumped my ace."

"How horrid!"

"Yes. But I paid her back. She led an ace the very next play, and I trumped it."—Harlem Life.

A Good Guess.

"Is that young woman quick at repartee?"

"I guess she must be," answered Miss Cayenne. "She doesn't seem to have a friend in the world."—Washington Star.

PIGEON POST IN WAR TIME.

The Mail That Furnishes Much of the News From South Africa.

Presumably the pigeons that are serving as post boys in the Transvaal just now arrived out on the warship Powerful, unless, which is not improbable, certain Britishers in Natal or Durban had established lofts where homing birds were trained to the country, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. I am inclined to favor the former idea owing to the fact that a naval pigeon post has been for some time established and lofts have been built at Devonport, Gosport, and Sheerness at a cost of about 1,000 pounds. A couple of years ago the admiralty bought a large number of one-month-old birds and placed them in the royal navy loft at Gosport, intending to use them for the conveyance of messages from warships to shore, with a view of rendering them serviceable in time of war. There are over 300 societies in England for the cultivation of homers, and many of the older birds have flown over 700 miles without showing signs of flagging.

A good pigeon will fly over 60 miles an hour over short distances. These times are kept with great care in Germany, and the apparatus for noting the time is most ingenious. The pigeon is taught to announce its arrival at its loft by knocking with its beak against the closet trap-door of the dovecote. This action sets in motion machinery which flings open the door, admits the bird, and at the same time rings a bell that bangs in the attendant's room. The greatest care and patience are necessary while training the birds. It might seem superfluous in these days of telephone, telegraph and wireless telegraphy to go to the trouble of training birds to carry dispatches, but the wisdom of the action is made manifest today, when the whole world centers about the message a pigeon may be carrying among his feathers as he wings over kopje and veldt on his way to his dovecote on the waiting ship.

You may care to know the way the dispatches are carried—in times of peace at least. The message, if it be a long one, is reduced from the original by photographic process, by which eight octavo pages of writing or printing may be reduced to a mere nothing. The little photograph is then rolled and placed within a quill, which is introduced among the tail feathers of the pigeon and carefully bound there. The officer at the receiving station removes the dispatch, and with the aid of the powerful oxy-hydrogen microscope magnifies the writing to more than its first dimensions.

This process can hardly be in force just now at Ladysmith, therefore the dispatches are reduced to a few necessary words or lines to which the reporter or correspondent applies the microscope of his imagination and we get the story magnified to more than seven times its first dimensions. The birds would fly direct from Ladysmith to the warship, where, no doubt, special provision has been made for them. There can be hardly any doubt that the marines brought the pigeons with them when they went to reinforce General White, and, released, the birds would make for their dovecote.

To Italy belongs the credit of having first recognized the utility of training pigeons as messengers in war time, while now, nearly every European nation has its regiment of homers. These birds are better "stayers" than the carrier pigeon proper, and some advance the theory that they are more intelligent and easier to train. Commander Tufnell is the great English authority on pigeons, and the training of birds is his hobby. For a long time this gentleman and a few officers trained birds at their own expense, and so successful were their experiments that the intelligence department took hold of the matter officially, with the result that it was proposed—and may possibly be an accomplished fact by this time—to fit out a number of the armed cruisers with pigeon cotes.

The loft at Devonport is built so high that the birds can see it when a long way out at sea. The cotes, which were planned by Commander Tufnell, are cleverly living and sleeping quarters, with "cells" provided where birds of a doubtful character are held over till their special sins are found out. Each cote has its hospital, where the sick post boys are carefully attended to. The officers at the stations are very earnest in their efforts to train the birds to long distance flying, and they apparently have met with great success. As long ago as 1896 racing birds who were flown at Thurso in Scotland reached their English homes, a distance of 600 miles, in a single day, the fastest bird traveling at the speed of 1,400 yards a minute. I do not know the distance between Ladysmith and Durban, but roughly guessing it from a close study of the map, it appears to be something less than 200 miles. If the pigeons on board the Powerful—always supposing the ship came out equipped with a pigeon post—are worth their grain, they would be able to make the journey from Ladysmich to their post in three hours and a half. German military pigeons have the following records to their credit: 83 miles in 1 hour 32 minutes and 30 seconds; 440 miles in 7 hours and 48 minutes; 350 miles in 6 hours and 13 minutes.

WOMAN'S WAY.

When her duty's manifold
And her hours of ease are few,
Will a change come o'er the spirit
Of the woman who is "new?"
When she's drawn upon a jury
Or is drafted for the wars
Will she like her freedom better
Than the "chains" she now abhors?

When she's running for an office
And get's "left" and has the blues
Won't she wish that she was back in
The "oppressed" old woman's shoes?
When the Ship of State is steering
'Mid a storm of mad abuse
Won't she wish that for the ballot
She'd ne'er thought she had a use?

When she finds that she is treated
"Like a man." O tho' she's longed
For just that won't she be tempted
Oftentimes to think she's wronged?
When no man e'er give his seat up
In a car or deigns to hold
Her umbrella when it's raining
Won't she wish that she was "old?"

Won't she think the men "just horrid,"
Left to hustle for herself,
Where she's looked on as a rival
In the race for power and pelf?
When the man's reverence no longer
Is accorded as her due
When he treats her as a brother
She'll be sorry that she's new!
—Buffalo Courier.

A JUDGE ON PARDONS.

In sentencing Levi Moore to 99 years in the penitentiary Judge John W. Wofford, of the criminal court, to-day made some remarkable statements, according to the Kansas City correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Among other things he said:

"When you go down to the penitentiary behave yourself, and some fool governor, who wishes to distinguish himself for philanthropy, benevolence and kindness, may pardon you. Yours is an extraordinary case, and some governor may think he can become distinguished by pardoning you. Therefore the jury did you a great benefit not to hang you. They have given you a chance to be pardoned.

"We have had examples lately of governors seeking to become heroes of pardoning murderers and criminals in this state. The hero factory has been working overtime in the last eighteen months. If a man can become a hero by wading a river with the water up to his shirt tail, why can't a governor become a hero by pardoning you?"

Headache Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by **Hood's Pills** The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

KIPLING ON GEN. ROBERTS.

The appointment as commander in South Africa came to Lord Roberts along with the announcement of the death of his only son—the knell and the summons together. The old man after many years of strenuous service had no reason to suppose that he would be called upon again to encounter imperial danger in a strange land, but his season of rest is broken; he has to take the field once more at a time when mere earthly fame must seem to him as worthless as chaff. Something of his character and the estimation in which he is held in the British army may be gathered from the following poem of Rudyard Kipling published six years ago. The phrase "Aggy Chel" means "Go ahead," and the word "arder" means "and a half." The allusion to the other shop, and not advertising, are slants at Lord Wolseley:

There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs.
Rides the tallest 'horse 'e can—
Our Bobs.
If it bucks or kicks or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
'E's our pukka Kandahader—Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
'E's the Dook of Aggy Chel;
'E's the man that done us well,
An' we'll follow 'im to 'ell—
Won't we, Bobs?

If a limber's slipped a trace,
'Ook on Bobs.
If a marker's lost 'is place,
Dress by Bobs.
For 'e's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in 'is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer clink—
Don't it, Bobs?
So we will not complain
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood 'im on 'is 'ead,
Father Bobs,
You could spill a quart o' lead
Outer Bobs.
'E's been at it thirty years,
An-amassin souveneers
In the way o' slugs an' spears—
Ain't yer, Bobs?

What 'e does not know o' war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but he's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
Do yer, Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord
Outer Bobs,
Which was but 'is fair reward—
Weren't it, Bobs?
An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 'is 'elmet used to set,
But we know you won't forget—
Will yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellin'ton an' arder—Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed,
Bless yer, Bobs!

ROBERTS' LETTERS HOME.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday
and am now being kept very busy explain-
and am now being kept very busy explain-
and am now being kept very busy explain-
ing why I am so muchly
ing why I am so muchly
ing why I am so muchly
Your loving hubby,
Your loving hubby,
Your loving hubby,
BRIG.
BRIG.
BRIG.
—Baltimore American.

SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DEWEYS.

A new question of precedence has arisen in official society, says the Washington Post, which already extends so far beyond the limits of an afternoon tea or a diplomatic dinner party that it has been facetiously suggested it may even necessitate a cabinet meeting to bring it to a settlement. The official status of Admiral Dewey is the question, and the place he is to occupy in the White house reception on New Year's day is the subject of long and animated discussion in the White house, the war and the navy departments. Who shall greet the President first, Major General Miles, commanding the army, or Admiral Dewey, subtracted from the other officers of the navy and given a place to himself in the parade of the nation's most distinguished servants?

Some officers of the navy contend that as the admiral naturally outranks a major general, he should take precedence of the head of the army on this most formal occasion of the year. So long and loud have been these claims that the President has called on the heads of the two departments for advice in the matter, which is still undecided. While it is generally conceded that at a private or even official dinner the admiral might precede General Miles, the reception of New Year's day is a function in which departments, not individuals, take relative rank; therefore the proper place for Admiral Dewey on that program will be at the head of the naval contingent, and after the officers of the army, who, as usual, will be headed by General Miles, the promotion of the individual, however distinguished, not being a reason to advance the entire service to which he belongs.

During the life of Admiral Porter, who was Admiral Dewey's successor in this rank, Gen. Sheridan was the commanding officer of the army, and at the last White House reception he attended held the same rank that Gen. Miles holds today, that of major-general.

The decision of the President is awaited with as much interest by feminine Washington as by the officers of the army and navy, as it will solve the question of who shall make the first call on the wife of the admiral.

As the case stands to-day, and according to all precedent, Mrs. Dewey holds relatively the same rank as Mrs. Miles, and would naturally be expected to make the first call on the cabinet hostesses, the wives of the supreme court judges and the wives of senators, as well as upon Mrs. Long and Mrs. Allen, wives of the secretary and assistant secretary of the navy, respectively. As the wives of the cabinet officers make the first call on the senatorial hostesses, as well as upon the wives of the supreme court judges, there would seem no possible reason to expect the wife of a senator to make the first call on either Mrs. Dewey or Mrs. Miles.

As the admiral and wife are still declining dinner invitations, there is not likely to be any immediate necessity for a determination of the question, but a happy solution is anxiously awaited by their future hosts, as well as by society at large.

HEART FOR A ROSE.

This is the rose she gave me,
So long ago,
When she came to know
How thick was the mud where my soul was dying;
And learned from heaven, daintily trying,
In saving her soul, to save me.

This is the heart I gave her
On my soul's great day
Long ago, far away;
When I splashed in my mire and bade her fly
And guard her white soul more carefully.
When I damned my soul to save her.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

She Knew Her Business.

He—In what month were you born?

She—Oh, you needn't be afraid. The diamond is appropriate.—Jewelers' Weekly.

GEN. BULLER SUFFERS DEFEAT.

Each of the Columns Whipped—Lord Roberts Place in Command.

London, Dec. 16.—The war office has received a dispatch announcing that General Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing ten guns.

General Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses.

The following is the text of General Buller's dispatch announcing his reverse:

Buller to Lansdowne.

"Chievely Camp, Dec. 15.—6:30 p. m.—I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chievely at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river and it was my intention to force a passage through at one of them. They are about two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. General Hart was to attack the left drift, General Hildyard the right road, and General Littleton was to take the center and to support either. Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked, with great gallantry, and his leading battalion, the Connaught rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Colonel I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

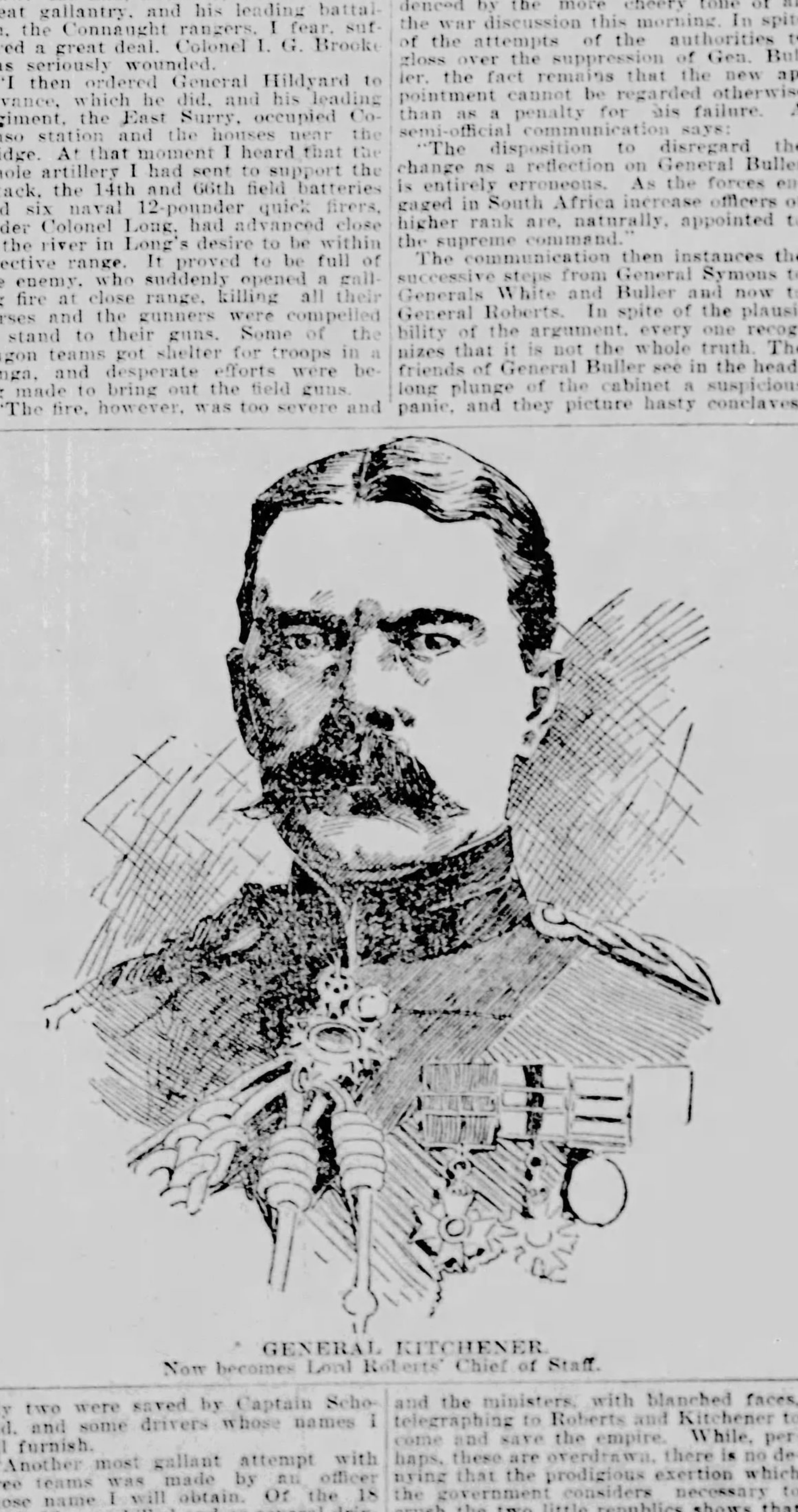
"I then ordered General Hildyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surry, occupied Colenso station and the houses near the bridge. At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack, the 14th and 66th field batteries and six naval 12-pounder quick firers, under Colonel Long, had advanced close to the river in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for troops in a donga, and desperate efforts were being made to bring out the field guns.

"The fire, however, was too severe and only two were saved by Captain Schofield, and some drivers whose names I will furnish.

"Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the 18 horses 13 were killed and as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage. Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of General Barton's brigade. The day was intensely hot and most trying on the troops whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one. The losses in General Hunt's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded is, I hope, not large. The 14th and 69th field batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chievely."

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
Succeeds General Buller in command of British troops in the Transvaal.



GENERAL KITCHENER.
Now becomes Lord Roberts' Chief of Staff.

London, Dec. 16.—As might have been expected, the desperate state of the British arms in South Africa as revealed by the defeat of Gen. Buller at Tugela river where, at one stroke he lost treble the number of guns Wellington lost in the hands of Napoleon during the six years' fighting in the Peninsula, while adding to the determination of the authorities to send every available man to the front, caused something in the nature of a momentary panic among the public which was reflected on the stock exchange as already cabled.

GEN. LORD ROBERTS TAKES FULL COMMAND.

London, Dec. 18.—Shortly before midnight, the following notice was posted at the war office:

"As the campaign in Natal, in the decision of her majesty's government, is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send Baron Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, as commander-in-chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff.

Cairo, Dec. 18.—Gen. Lord Kitchener, who has been appointed chief of the staff of Gen. Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, leaves Omdurman Tuesday and will arrive here Friday. He will start for Capt Town as soon as possible.

London, Dec. 18.—"Bobs," as Lord Roberts of Kandahar is familiarly known, is a name to conjure with in Great Britain, and that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are considered the right men to retrieve the disastrous situation in South Africa is amply evidenced by the more cheery tone of all the war discussion this morning. In spite of the attempts of the authorities to gloss over the suppression of Gen. Buller, the fact remains that the new appointment cannot be regarded otherwise than as a penalty for his failure. A semi-official communication says:

"The disposition to disregard the change as a reflection on General Buller is entirely erroneous. As the forces engaged in South Africa increase officers of higher rank are, naturally, appointed to the supreme command."

The communication then instances the successive steps from General Symons to Generals White and Buller and now to General Roberts. In spite of the plausibility of the argument, every one recognizes that it is not the whole truth. The friends of General Buller see in the headlong plunge of the cabinet a suspicious panic, and they picture hasty conclaves, and the ministers, with blanched faces, telegraphing to Roberts and Kitchener to come and save the empire. While, perhaps, these are overdrawn, there is no denying that the prodigious exertion which the government considers necessary to crush the two little republics shows that even sedate Lord Salisbury sees the extreme gravity of the present aspect of affairs. Probably the ministers remembered the peril which the public seem to have forgotten of a possible rising of the Kaffirs. Indeed, unpleasant rumors are already current in this direction, which would be indefinitely more serious than a rebellion of the Dutch.

With reference to rumors circulated to-day on the stock exchange the Associated Press has been officially informed that the queen is in excellent health and that there is no indication of the surrender of Kimberley.

Several colonels have placed their regiments at the disposition of the war office. About 300 artillery vounteers offered their services at Edingburgh before noon. A brief, independent account of the Colenso fight adds nothing to the official account except that the fighting lasted eight hours and that the British retirement was completed in good order.

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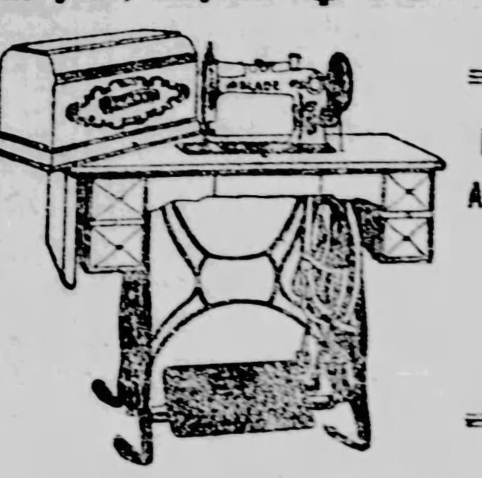
This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... **$18.00**

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.



Improved High Arm, Perfected, Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

A dispatch from the Modder river dated Saturday, Dec. 16, says the Boers have blown up the railroad culverts two miles north of Gen. Methuen's camp.

General Lord Roberts and his staff will sail for South Africa on the Dunottar Castle Saturday.

Dutch Colonists Rising.

Sterkstroom, Dec. 15.—As a result of the British reverses the whole country northward is in rebellion. The natives there, as well as these in Basutoland, are said to be much disturbed and losing heart respecting the strength of the British.

Capetown, Dec. 14.—Secret meetings of Boer sympathizers continue to be held in various parts of Cape Colony, and the attitude of the Dutch farmers is truculent.

Call Out More Troops.

London, Dec. 18.—The war office has issued the following announcement:

"Acting upon the advice of the military authorities, Her Majesty's government has approved the following measure:

"All the remaining portions of the army reserve, including Section D, are called out. The seventh division, which is being mobilized, will proceed to South Africa without delay.

"Nine battalions of militia, in addition to two battalions which have already volunteered for service at Malta and one for service in the Channel Islands, will be allowed to volunteer for service outside of the United Kingdom, and an equivalent number of militia battalions will be embodied for service at home.

"A strong force of volunteers, selected from the yeomanry regiments, will be formed for service in South Africa.

"Arrangements are being made, and will shortly be announced for the employment in South Africa of a strong contingent of carefully selected volunteers. The patriotic offers which are being received from the colonies will, so far as possible, be accepted, preference being given to offers of mounted contingents."

CANCER and Tumor Cured at Home. No Knife, Pain or Plaster. Testimonials & Advice Free. FLOWER MEDICAL CO., 151 W. 34th St., New York.

LADY OR MAN WANTED to do local sampling and demonstrating. I ask for no money, but furnish refined employment, which will please you. Send for exquisite free sample. A. F. Wood, 138 Wood Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

PRETTY lady, quite rich, wants husband. For particulars, address Box 407, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ladies Your Bust enlarged 6 inches; failure impossible; harmless; $100 cash guarantee; proof free. Leonard Medicine Co., D. 64, Kansas City, Kas.

DON'T BE HARD UP $2,000 A YEAR EASY Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. Gents and Ladies at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Platers. Plates Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, and all metal goods. We do plating, manufacture outfits, all sizes. Guaranteed. We teach you the art, furnish secrets. Write today. Testimonials, samples, etc. FREE. C. GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 8, Cincinnati, O.

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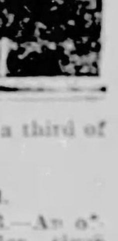

SCENE OF GENERAL BULLER'S DEFEAT.

Boers Well Prepared.

New York, Dec. 18.—M. De Long, the manager of the dynamite factory at Modderfontein, in the Transvaal, has just returned from France, and has been interviewed by the representatives of several of the Paris journals. He says the British government can have had no idea of the vast extent of preparations the Boers have been quietly making for years, with the realization that another struggle with the full force of Great Britain was inevitable. Even should the Boers be driven out of Natal, he points out no British army could ever hope to enter the Transvaal and survive. Since the war began, he says, heavy artillery that had been carefully stored away has been brought forth. He asserts that the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg are as strong as any fortresses in the world, and have, within the last month, been rendered impregnable, while Edlsberg alone could hold its own with 25 men against 1,000 assailants. M. De Long states there are about 6,000 well trained German volunteers in the Boer army, who have not yet been allowed to go to the front. He adds that the governments of the Boer republics are showing a great ecomony of strength and have not yet used a third of their military resources.

Great Heaps of Dead.

Pretoria, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—An official dispatch from the Modder river says: "The Boers captured a great quantity of loot, including 200 Lee-Metfords, cases of cartridges and hundreds of bayonets. Great numbers of the British have retired from Tweo-Rivieren, in the direction of Belmont. The loss of the British was very great; there were heaps of dead on the field. The wounded are being attended to, temporarily, at Bissel's farm. The Sappers and miners must have suffered severely. The Boers suffered heavy losses in horses. I can not otherwise describe the battlefield than as a sad place of slaughter.

"Monday was, for us, a brilliant victory. It has infused new spirit into our men, and will enable them to achieve greater deeds."

British Lost 936.

London, Dec. 16.—The revised list of the British casualties at the battle of Magersfontein shows the total to be 936, of which number 70 were officers.

Deep Gloom Prevails.

London, Dec. 16.—The social festivities which usually mark this season of the year in London have never been so few and far between and they are quite unable to dispel the gloom overhanging all classes. The brave show kept up by the majority of the organs voicing public

Concluded on Seventh Page.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

AUNT DOROTHY'S CHRISTMAS EVE.

ISABEL AMBLER GILMAN.

'Twas Christmas eve. Aunt Dorothy sat
Alone in the twilight gray,
She heard the patter of childrens' feet
And their shouts of laughter gay.
The wind and the music rose and fell,
Aunt Dorothy's eyes were wet,
As ever the din there floated in
The words of an old duet.

The past—the beautiful long dead past—
Came back with that sweet refrain,
And the tears rolled down her withered cheeks
As she lived it through again.
A gentle knock at the open door
And a merry voice she hears,
Then a loving kiss. "Dear me, what's this?
"My dignified aunt in tears."

"I was lonesome, dear, and the night winds
Were shrieking and howling wild.
The music made me think of the days
When I was a little child."
"Oh, Auntie, tell me the story please
Why at Christmas you are sad,
And why you have staid a sweet old maid
With all the beaux that you had."

"I know that once you were just like me
For mamma has told me so,
And that you would laugh and dance and sing
And even liked mistletoe."
Aunt Dorothy kissed the fair young face
Laid lovingly on her knee.
"So you want to hear the story, dear,
Of your old aunt Dorothy."

"Long years ago, in a distant land
Some thousands of miles away,
Amongst the sand on a mild sea shore
Two children went forth to play.
One was a boy of seven, my dear,
With blue eyes and curls of gold,
And he loved to play the live-long day
Where the mighty billows rolled."

"The other, a girl of six, my dear,
A wee little brown haired maid,
Would go right up to the water's edge
And wasn't a bit afraid.
She told him her name was Dorothy
(A case of love at first sight.)
He proposed to her right then and there
And followed her home that night.

"We built our castles of sand and snow,
Together we went to school,
Together we learned our lessons, dear,
And mastered the Golden Rule.
And side by side as the years rolled on,
Through sunshine and storm and strife
Much knowledge we gained but love remained
And I was his promised wife.

"Our wedding was set for Christmas eve.
How swiftly the time went by.
No maiden in all the wide, wide world
Was half so happy as I.
The snow was deep on my wedding morn,
How we bustled to and fro,
And the wreaths we made, my darling staid
To hang up the mistletoe."

"We sang together that old duet,
And it echoed through the hall
As the guests came in from far and near
To dance at our wedding ball.
My lover kissed me a last goodbye
And laughed at the snow flakes wet.
Then into the night he passed from sight
Still humming that old duet."

"The rooms were bright with holly and flowers,
The guests were happy and gay,
And the music floated up to where
I stood in bridal array
With orange blossom upon my head,
With my bridesmaids robed in white,
And we listened there upon the stair
For the step of my gallant knight.

"The music ceased and the angry wind
Burst forth with a sullen roar.
And we shuddered as the chilly blast
Swept in through the open door.
Then muffled sounds and a piercing cry
From my mother came to me—
In a voice so wild, 'God help my child,
My poor little Dorothy.'

"I broke from the girls and rushed below
And into the crowded room,
And down on my knees I dropped beside
The form of my dead bridegroom.
I kissed his lips and his forehead cold,—
They said I fainted away
With the shock and fright that awful night,
When I woke my hair was gray.

* * * * * * *

The wind uprooted an old oak tree,
And it fell across the track,
The snow drifts buried it out of sight
When my lover started back.
The night was dark, they were driving fast
When they struck the fallen tree,
Against it they crashed and he was dashed
Into eternity.

"They buried him on that wild sea shore
Where the icy breezes blow,
His grave is hidden at Christmas time
Under the drifts of snow.
And that is all of the story, dear,
Now run away to the dance,
You are sweet and kind, you must not mind
Aunt Dorothy's old romance."

—Isabel Ambler Gilman.

She Tried to See the Devil

It is a curious quality of human nature,—unregenerated human nature, perhaps, I ought to say, that makes it often determined to handle forbidden things. The constant checks placed upon children are answerable for a large part of the mischief which they do. Curiosity is stimulated as to what will happen if the forbidden thing is done, and a bold nature will inevitably proceed to investigate the matter.

The following amusing little story, told in a Denver paper, will illustrate this disposition in the small child. It concerns a little girl who is stated to be of a philosophic turn of mind, and especially interested in religious subjects. The story runs in this fashion:

One day, when she was 4 years old, she inquired of her father concerning the personality of the devil. She had never been taught anything of his satanic majesty by her mother, and certain information from outside quarters came as news to her. Her father, being possessed by a spirit of mischief, wickedness, or orthodoxy, gave Arline a straight, orthodox description of Lucifer, tail, cloven hoofs, sulphurous smell and all, and finished with the remark, "You'd better take care and be good, or you may see him." Arline listened, made a note, and inwardly digested.

For the next week the region where Satan is supposed to live was to pay in the house. Arline told "tarradiddles" like anything. She played with the fire, she ran away. She deliberately cribbed things. There was no let up. Finally, Saturday night came, and Arline's mother sat in tears. She had labored with her daughter with voice, prayer and slipper, and Arline lay unrepentant on a bed in the next room. To her came her father. "Arline," said he, "what's the meaning of this? What has come over you this week, to turn the house upside down and drive your mother nearly distracted? What do you mean by it?"

Arline whimpered. "Well, papa," she snivelled, plaintively, "I've tried this whole week to see the devil, and I haven't seen him once!"

Orthodoxy is now inspected before it is taught to Arline.

Poor little Arline, so like, so very like to older people!

It is a recognition of this quality which leads the wise reformer to discourage the placing of restraints upon liberty of action until that liberty has been abused knowingly and defiantly to the injury of others. It has been found that in the schools where is the least show of arbitrary restriction, is the greatest regard for the rights of all, and the least tendency to rebellion against the preservation of orderly and pleasant arrangements. The disappearance of the Keep-off-the-grass sign in the parks takes away the desire of the small boy to trample upon and destroy the green turf, as has been proven in many cases.

The average child will prove himself trustworthy in proportion as he feels himself trusted, but as soon as he is threatened with "the devil" in any shape, so soon comes the burning desire to see him whatever the consequences.

Trained to a responsibility for larger freedom, and the child will grow to a better and more useful manhood and womanhood. When this training becomes general, all needed reforms will be accomplished.

I was reading a sketch of the life of Henry Irving the other day, in which this was said—what distinguished him in youth as an actor was the care with which he studied his part, however insignificant that part might be. In other words, he carried into all of his work the very essence of the old maxim of "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." As a consequence he is to-day the greatest living actor, adding to his wonderful power of perceiving and representing characters, the genius of painstaking without effort.

Of course there was always the persistence which enters into a continued success. One who was hissed upon the stage every night for a week in the early days of an actor's career, as he was, and yet could go calmly on until he compelled public favor, was not likely to fail. And I want to say right here that this power of the will is not always a special gift, but it is a universal force upon which a draft may be made whenever it is desired. In other words, it is something to be cultivated, not for selfish ends alone, but to obtain the strength which is necessary to make progress in any direction.

Added to these qualities, Irving has the generous kindness of heart which makes the success and welfare of the poorest who come within his purview a thing of moment. This may not seem a necessary element of success, and yet if the success is to be a permanent one, its shining undimmed by malice and hatred, it is one of the greatest.

This memory of what is said to be marked characteristics of the great actor comes to me just now, because of the thought of one who is making a failure of her work and her life, so far as the present is concerned, in that she so hates her employment. The fewest hours which will suffice for its superficial accomplishment are given. The least effort consonant with doing it at all is made. She shows by voice and manner how distasteful are all of her necessary surroundings.

She is wronging her employer, but more than that, she is wronging her own higher nature, dwarfing her powers for the attaining of better things, storing up trouble for her future. The least responsibility which is placed upon us, or which we have assumed, must be fulfilled with as rigid fidelity as the greatest. It is the only way to make the life worth living in any sense. It is the only road to better things, either in a material or a spiritual way. Faithfulness is the one essential, and if that is wanting, no matter what other qualities are possessed, they will prove of small avail.

No one's life is ordered exactly as he would have it, no matter what the outward appearance. And the discontented person of whom I spoke may rest assured that the one she most envies as fortunate beyond herself, has yet that which challenges patience, self-control and an enduring hopefulness. These are the qualities which she needs to acquire, and which can only be gained through the faithful performance of the duty at hand, however much it may be unpleasant and distasteful. Done in this way, and the distaste will largely pass away, and not only that, but the task itself will be taken from her hands in the end, and another be substituted demanding the exercise of larger powers.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

THE COZY CORNER'S CHRISTMAS GATHERING.

With a view to entertaining The Blade Household in a somewhat original manner, this Christmas time, the editor sent notes to ten of the best-known members of her family, in the Cozy Corner, M. G. R. and O. W. C., asking them to tell her how, in their estimation, she could make the holiday week pass most pleasantly.

In response New England Girl promptly invited the whole party to spend the time with her. A similar invitation came from Mollie Moore, in South Dakota, and still another from Frances Howard, in Ohio.

Each one of these was too good to be refused, so the editor decided to divide up her family letters, letting those in the east accept the Girl's hospitality, those in the west assemble at Mollie's cheerful home, while Miss Howard took care of those living between.

Another invitation was received from "Way down in Maine," but as the east was already well represented, the suggestions sent by this correspondent, Mrs. M. V. Lowe, were forwarded to Miss Howard, who incorporated them, with many thanks to the sender, in her own list of amusements.

In place of the regular Cozy Corner letters, the New England entertainment is given this week, while that held in South Dakota occupies another department, and the Ohio list will be given next week, since space was not to be had to-day.

Christmas Week in New England.

Words cannot express my pleasure when I learned that the Cozy Cornerites were about to spend a week in my New England home, but as the time drew near, and I began to realize my inability to entertain such a distinguished crowd, my spirits fell, and a fit of the blues came stealing o'er me, when lo! the door was suddenly thrown open, and I was completely surrounded by one of the jolliest companies of young people that it ever became my lot to meet.

I could hardly believe my ears when Bonnie Burnie said that the M. G. R.'s and "Cademy" boys and girls had come to help me entertain the Cozy Corner people. Who could remain blue after that? Surely not I.

The next I knew, the house was dressed in holiday attire, from cellar to attic, and our guests were arriving thick and fast. Make Haste was bell-boy; Peggy Short, Pater's Housekeeper, Launcelot and Phrenologist acted as ushers, while Isabel and G. M. Boy, Addie and Scarlet Wing assisted Mr. New England and myself in receiving the guests. Coralyn, Earnest Western, Kaela, Capt. Nemo, Zack Stubbs and John, Jr., assisted by the rest of the M. G. R.'s and "Cademy" students, made themselves useful in entertaining the earlier arrivals while we were receiving the belated ones.

When the last guest had arrived, Jimmy Long ushered the gentlemen into another room and numbered them while Miss Take numbered the ladies, and Lydia took her seat at the piano and began playing a march, whereupon the gentlemen entered, chose partners without regard to the numbers and began marching.

If, by chance, any gentleman had the same number as his partner, he escorted her to a seat, from whence they could watch the fun. Those whose numbers were not the same, had to keep on marching, the gentlemen selecting new partners each time around until all were matched.

This was followed by "What is it like?" Mudie May left the room, and when she returned, endeavored to find out the object upon which the others had decided during her absence, by asking several in turn "What is it like?" Some of the replies were "Potato," "Tree," "Spelling book," etc. Not being able to guess, from these replies, she then inquired of each why it was like the articles they mentioned, and was answered as follows: "Because it has i's (eyes), "leaves," and "tells how to spell words." The last answer gave her a clew, consequently the one making it had to be "it."

Next, a box containing slips of paper was passed to the gentlemen, and each took one and escorted the lady whose name was on the slip to the dining room, where cake and ice cream were served to all by Laura Golden, Aunt Kate, Little Mother and L. L. S.

After the refreshments, the gentlemen were invited into a room west of the dining room, while the ladies withdrew to another. Then each was handed a pencil and paper, on which to write a description of their partner at the dining table a few moments before. After ten minutes, the papers were collected, and the gentlemen rejoined the ladies in the parlor, where the descriptions were read, much to the amusement of the company. Dorothy won the lady's prize, while R. S. Walker captured the gentleman's prize for the nearest accurate descriptions.

Then the gentlemen's descriptions were again mixed and distributed, care being taken that no gentleman received the one he wrote, and each was requested to find the lady answering nearest to his description. This did not prove an easy task, but after much merriment, all succeeded in finding their partners, after which all joined in the good-night march.

The next evening, as they assembled, the names of some noted character was pinned upon the back of each guest as he entered, and he was to discover that name by asking the others such questions as "Am I alive or dead?" "Man or woman?" "Real or fictitious?" "For what am I famous?" and any other questions that he may wish, in order to ascertain his identity.

The joke was on Lancelot, for long after the others had learned their names, he was flying around, trying to learn whom he represented. Finally he gave up, and sat down with a disconsolate air, remarking that he couldn't seem to find out that he was of much consequence anyway, when Pauline exclaimed: "Why, it is your own name!"

Next, the gentlemen chose partners for "Cheat the lawyer," and marched around in a circle, with the ladies on the outside. Zack Stubbs stood in the middle and thumped a broom upon the floor as a signal to change partners, while he dropped his broom and stole a partner, thus leaving some other poor fellow out in the cold, who had to take Zack's place and be lawyer until he could steal a partner.

Then W. P. E., the banner puzzler of O. W. C., placed two hats upon a table and announced that he would, in some mysterious way, cause the two pieces of candy he held in his hand to appear under whichever hat the audience would designate, and when they selected one, he calmly ate the candy and placed the hat upon his head.

Next, two captains chose up sides—one captain and his company withdrawing into another room preparatory to playing the game of "camp." Each room sent forth a delegate, these delegates to decide upon a certain object for the others to find out, and returned each, to the other's room. Then the captains began asking questions that could only be answered by yes or no. The other members helped the captains whenever an opportunity presented itself. The side discovering the object first began clapping hands, whereupon the delegates returned to their respective rooms and the victorious side chose a member from the other room. Then two more delegates were sent out to proceed as did the first and so on, until all were summoned into the kitchen where they indulged in a good old-fashioned candy pull.

The third evening began with a laughing game. The players were arranged in two long lines, A and B. Dame Durden stood between them, holding a large square of pasteboard, red on one side and white on the other. At a given signal she tossed it up in the air and when it landed red side up, company A had to laugh while she counted ten. Although it was against the rules for the opposite side to laugh, the others made such work of it that "Little My" giggled right out and had to be sent over to the other side by the judges.

Next time it fell white side up and despite the efforts of company B, company A managed to keep sober countenances until G. M. Boy threw himself upon the floor and rolled over and over, laughing for all he was worth. This was too much and all burst out laughing, thus company B carried the day and ended the game.

Then all formed in a circle to play "chase the rabbit." Va. Charlie being left outside tapped Dot Foye on the shoulder and began to run around the ring while Dot started in the opposite direction. When they met she gave him a nod and was about to pass him when he caught and held her until she had made three nice bows according to the rules of the game. This so confused her that she ran past the vacant place and Va. Charlie dodged in. Then Dot tapped Sunflower Kid's shoulder and proceeded as before.

Next they tried shouting proverbs. Four went out of the room while some one selected a proverb and gave each a word and when the four returned the others all shouted their words together as many times as was desired, or until the proverb was guessed, when others withdrew and a new proverb was selected.

A match and shingle supper followed, after which they devoted a part of their time to acting charades. Hero (he-row) was represented by four of the M. G. R. boys. One of the girls in her brother's vest represented Galveston (gal-vest-on), while another appeared with a man's hat on to signify Manhattan. Susie, clad in a gray dress devoured a slice of cake, thus acting out ingratiate (in-gray-she-ate). When they had represented all the words, books, and songs they could think of they all joined in "Going to Jerusalem."

The next evening's entertainment was furnished by the gentlemen, although they were not aware that they had a part in the program until they found themselves seated at a table threading ten needles and tying knots. After they had all accomplished this, they were sent to table No. 2, where they were given a piece of cloth, needle, thread and a dozen buttons to sew on to the cloth. At table No. 3, they were given paper and scissors and instructed to cut a sleeve pattern. And such patterns as some of them cut!

At table No. 4 they had to trim hats, but the ladies thought they had the worst of the bargain for they had to wear them the rest of the evening! The gentlemen declared that the tasks at table No. 5 were by far the hardest of all, for each was asked to write a recipe for one of the following articles: bread, doughnuts, or pies. However, they went at it with a will, and the results of their labors beat Mrs. Parloa's "all holler," besides furnishing no end of fun for the girls. At table No. 6 there was a patching bee. After that prizes were awarded to those who had done their work the quickest, neatest and best.

Then a box, in which each lady present had deposited a photo of herself taken when she was small, was passed around among the gentlemen for each to take one and proceed to find his partner for supper by means of the photo.

After supper they played a rousing old game of "Blind Man's Buff," and then departed to the Land of Nod.

The last of the series was a "Slip Party." As the guests arrived they were given slips telling them where to go, what to do, etc. In order that you may have some idea of it let us follow Household Pet. Her first slip told her to look under the lamp in the front hall. There she found another slip telling her to look in the front left hand corner of the coal bin down cellar. From thence she was directed to look on the mantel in the room up stairs over the sitting room. Then to the left hand corner of the third pantry shelf from the top, and so on, the last slip directing her to a bag of candies and nuts in the dining room, where she is to wait until the rest have assembled. All declared this the best entertainment of them all as it was something new and afforded excellent opportunities for friendly chats with one another as they met here and there in different parts of the house.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

THE DARNER AND THE DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER I.—THE DARNER.

"'Twas the night before Christmas,
And all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring,
Not even a mouse."

This was true in that there was no mice stirring, for little Mrs. Pettingill was too good a housekeeper to allow these small pests a foothold in her domicile; but she, herself, was still on the move, for having filled the stockings, long and short, that hung before the dining room grate, she still lingered in her bed room waiting until the Reverend Samuel Pettingill should have put the finishing touches to his Christmas sermon, and come to bed.

Being an industrious soul, she was busying herself as she sat there, with darning the holes in a pair of ministerial socks, and having completed this task also, and hearing nothing from the study, she sat musing with the darner in her hand.

It was rather an extraordinary darner, with a finely carved handle, and though its highly polished surface was covered with tiny scratches inflicted by Mrs. Pettingill's busy needle, it still showed "signs of past beauty." It was a surprising darner also, being of mahogany, and weighing much more than its size would indicate. Another of its peculiarities was that it had a history. It had been picked up on a southern battlefield, by Mrs. Pettingill's father, who was a soldier in the civil war, and given by him to his wife, as a singular trophy from the "Field of Mars." She had given it later on, to her daughter, and it had served to darn many a stocking since then.

Mrs. Pettingill was thinking about all this when she heard a curious sound as of scuffling from the direction of the study, and still holding the darner in one hand, and the last sock she had mended in the other, she hurried downstairs. Peeping in at the study door, she was horrified to see her husband prostrate on the floor, with a handkerchief crammed in his mouth, while over him knelt a burly figure, busily engaged in tying the rector's hands behind his back.

Instantly she remembered that there had been a vestry meeting during the afternoon, and that a large sum of money that had been subscribed to pay off the church debt, and was to be counted out to-morrow as a part of the Christmas service, had been left at the rectory. She recollected, too, a tramp who had been lounging up and down the walk all afternoon, and recognized him in the burly form before her. In another instant, he had removed the gag, and demanded to know the whereabouts of "de swag."

He did not hear the rector's reply, for as the question left his lips, "the lady of the manse" slipped noiselessly up behind him, and dealt him a blow on the back of his head that rolled him over quite senseless. This done, her husband's hands freed, and a telephone message sent to the police station, Mrs. Pettingill sat down and fainted. When she regained consciousness, the burglar had been removed, and in answer to her husband's puzzled inquiry: "However did you do it, my dear?" she picked up her weapon, the darner, which she had dropped into the sock twisting the latter tightly into a handle, and making a most effective "slugger."

CHAPTER II.—THE DIAMONDS.

While these events were transpiring at the rectory, a young girl was lying on the bed in a dismal little hall-bedroom in a boarding house in this same town, crying as only a woman can cry, who has reached the end of a long journey in winter, almost penniless, and altogether friendless so far as knowing any one in this strange town was concerned.

She had one friend, however, in the person of an old colored woman who crouched on the floor beside her, trying in her homely fashion to cheer her young "Missy." They were from the South, and the younger woman had come to this northern city in search of employment. Music, embroidery, languages, she could teach them all, if only she could find pupils. She was brave enough generally, but to-night the Christmas sights and sounds had proved too much for her endurance, and she was indulging in the only luxury she could afford, a "good cry."

"Doan tek on so Honey dear. We'uns'll be all right now we got dis far. Sho. you'll git scholars soon's folkses fin' out who—all you's done took lessons frum. 'Sides dat, didn' I see a fortune in de teacups dis berry night? Di'mons Honey, real sparkling ones, like dem ole Miss los' in de wah time."

The girl dried her eyes, and patted the old darkey's cheek. "You are a good old comforter, Chloe. What a pity grandmother's diamonds were lost. Think of the Christmas feast we would have had to-morrow, if we had the worth of even one of those wonderful stones you are so fond of telling about."

"Christmas feast! go long Honey! yo couldn't spend de worf of one of dem littlest dimons for twenty Christmas feasts! Oh but dey was beauties, an' ole Miss look gran' when she put dem on!"

"Go on, Chloe," laughed the girl, "tell the whole story. I know you are aching to, and we will make believe that we have all the good things they would have bought if they had not disappeared."

"Well den, co'se yo knows how it was. The Yankee sojers was a' comin' nearer an' nearer, an' one day ole Massr he run into de house, an' up to Missus' room. She was darnin' her silk stockings—nebber used to weah darned things till de wah broke out—Ole Massr he went close up to her an' say low like:—"Marcia wha's yo dimons'? The Yankees are comin, an' I mus' take yo to yo Paw's up country, an' then jine my regment."

She nebber say a word, but went into her dressing-room, an' pretty soon dey bofe came out looking white as white, but not scarey, no, not one bit. She was dressed to go away, and she took yo paw, he was only a little chap den, an' I didn't see 'em again till de wah was over; den dey came back, but ole Massr was killed in de wah, an' de dimons was los' somewhere, I nebber knew where.

When yo paw grew up an' married yo maw, I went with dem, to take care uv yo, an' dat's all. Sho' pore Lammie she's gone to sleep, an' dat's a good thing too," muttered the faithful soul, as she covered her mistress gently, and, rolling herself in a big woolen shawl, curled up at the foot of the bed, and was soon snoring lustily.

CHAPTER III.—THE DENOUEMENT.

Christmas morning, bringing cheer to so many hearts, brought none to the old darkey, for her young Miss could not leave the little hard bed. "It is only from being so tired yesterday, Chloe," she said confidently, "I shall be all right to-morrow," but Chloe shook her woolly head dismally. Finally, a thought struck her, and she went quietly out of the room. Inquiring of the landlady where the Episcopal minister lived, she found her way to the place by dint of many questions, and reached the Pettingill home, just as the Rector was taking leave of a caller at the door. He had been telling of the encounter of the previous night, and the part the darner had played in it, and held that useful article in his hand. As the old colored woman came up the steps, her eyes fell upon it and she pushed forward eagerly. "Fo' de Lawd Massr, wha' did yo git dat?" she demanded.

The astonished Rector retreated before her on-coming, but his valiant little wife came once more to the rescue, and drawing Chloe into the hall, seated her, and closed the door. "You know the darner has a history, Samuel," said this wise woman, "perhaps this good auntie can tell us the part of it we have never known."

"Sho's yo bawn Honey, dat's right. I knows dat little dahner since 'way back; I 'member when ole Massr brought it home to ole Miss. Doan it open, Honey?"

"Not that I know about," said Mrs. Pettingill.

"Let me try once, Missy, I seen it done many a time."

The strong black hands gave the upper half of the ball a twist, and in a second the top came off, and into her lap fell a shower of brightness that made Mrs. Pettingill scream with delight. Every one crowded about, exclaiming and wondering, but Chloe dropped to her knees.

"Thank the deah Lawd fer bringin' help to my Missy jus' when she needs it mos'," she said reverently, and the Rector and his wife echoed her fervent "Amen."

Rising, she told in her simple fashion, the story of the long-lost diamonds. "Ole Massr mus' a took 'em long o' him, fer safe keeping, and when he fell, it must' a jus drapped outen his pocket. I caint fix it no other way, but I know dey—alls ole Miss 'dimons,' I'se seen 'em 'nough times."

There was little trouble in proving her young Miss' claims to the jewels, as every piece was marked in minute characters with the name of her grandmother. It only remained to bring her, in a cosy carriage, to the rectory, where she spent the day, and many days afterwards, and if Mrs. Pettingill ever felt any regrets for the wealth that had literally lain unheeded in her very grasp for so many years, her generous heart rejoiced most unselfishly in the good fortune that had come to these two friendless ones, through her instrumentality, and that of the darner, which, by the way, is still in her possession, and is frequently brought into the parlor when there is company, to have its curious history related.

LUCY FREEMAN KROH.

"YOU'RE A GOOD OLD COMFORTER, CHLOE."

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE MERRY GO-ROUNDS.

As there was an overflow of Christmas cheer in the Cozy Corner this week, Miss Prudence tendered the use of this department, feeling sure that her young people would gladly forego the customary letters, and even submit to having the review of the November poem-study postponed, for the sake of joining in this celebration of

The Holiday Week in South Dakota.

Here the Hostess proper, was assisted during the last three nights of the week by Cleo Davis, who is a sort of "general utility" person, and is never quite so happy as when "performing" or getting other people to do so.

Christmas evening was devoted principally to the children of the Household, who thoroughly appreciated the fact that they were the guests of honor.

The children could not go into the sitting room before evening and everyone was on their honor not to try to look in when the door was opened. So they were, to say the least, disappointed, when they were invited in.

Of course the room was pretty and cheerful, a nice warm fire, bright lights and some pretty green decorations, but no tree! Nor no anything, as far as they could see. But their elders were smiling, so they never could give way to despair. No, indeed!

But what about Christmas! Wasn't there going to be any? Each child gazed around with a puzzled air when, hark! someone was stamping the snow from their feet, and then came a muffled knock.

"It's Santa, I'll bet!" said a boy, as a snowy figure came stumbling into the room, at the Hostess' invitation. "A peddler," he whispered to his sister when he looked again.

"Goot efenin', mam," said the man, "It vas a beeg snow, ain't it? You vant to buy some dings? I sell him sheep, mam, goot goots, and sheep, mam," and he began to take down his pack from his snowy shoulders.

"It was hart times, mam, for peddler, mam, and the roat he vas bat, mam. You vant to buy some dings, mam?" The Hostess seemed to doubt and the man went wheedling on.

"You let me stay all night, mam, and I gif your children some nice dings."

Here he began to open his worn valise and from it drew a lovely doll which he handed to Sister. "I gif you dis, and dot poy can haf dese," and out came the skates Boy had longed for. Each one was remembered by the wonderful Peddler, and it soon dawned on the delighted children who he was. And then what a laughing and chattering there was as they tore the disguise away and revealed their Host himself! What a dear old peddler he was, for he played all the games and romped as long as they wanted him to. At last bedtime came and they trooped away as tired and happy as could be.

The Second Evening.

The children having betaken themselves off to the kitchen to make taffy on the second evening of this unique "House-party," their elders were entertained in this way:

Each one was provided with a tablet and pencil in order to play the old game of "Initials." The Hostess' daughter gave out the definitions which were suggestive of the character or occupation of the person to whom the initials belonged, as follows:

Wise Management—William McKinley.
Suffrage Being Asked—Susan B. Anthony.
Terrible Rusher—Theo. Roosevelt.
Nausea at Meat—Nelson A. Miles.
Glorious Deed—George Dewey.
Comfort All Bluecoats—Clara A. Barton.
Filipino Fighter—Fred Funston.
Rare Heroism—Richmond Hobson.

After the guessing was over the hostess said, "We have been thinking of warriors, several kinds, now let one of you draw one, blindfolded. Do just as I tell you," she said to the victim.

"First draw his face, now neck, now eye, now blouse, now head, now legs, now cap, now feet, now buttons, now ear, now gun, now hair, now some ground to stand on," and a most disjointed warrior is the result, laughable in the extreme to the onlookers.

The "artist" was given the portrait as a prize, and then refreshments were served. The table was decorated with the colors, and at each plate was a Dewey badge and a tiny flag as a souvenir of "Warrior Night."

The Third Evening.

Over the hostess' carpetbag lay an apparently intricate web of carpet-warp which only intensified the puzzled look each face was supposed to wear on "Conundrum Night."

"Is this to trip the light fantastic toe on?" asked one.

"Is that a conundrum?" asked another.

After a short program of music and recitations, the hostess announced that this, as had been stated, was "Conundrum Night." The one who gave the most correct answers would be awarded a prize, and a prize would also be given to console the one who guessed the least. A list had been prepared, mostly original, but any one had the privilege of asking others.

"Why," asked the leader, "do you bow to the minister when you see him?" Because you know a good thing when you see it.

Why do pigs cause so much trouble when they break out of their pens? Because they carry tails (tales) to the neighbors.

When is a poor man's house like a menagerie? When the wolf's at the door and the cupboard's bare (bear). Of course considerable guessing and laughter is interspersed.

Some puzzled thoughtfully and others gave up without half trying. But the merry game went on.

"When is it most dangerous to enter a cornfield?" When it's shooting.

"What is the difference between a wagon-tire and a gay girl?" None; they both run around with the felloes (fellows).

"Why do the Spaniards keep off the grass?" Because they're afraid its Dewey.

"Why is a bad child like a woman nearly bald?" Because they both need a switch.

"What then," spoke up Terrence, "is the difference bechune you and me?" After it had been given up he said in a tone of disgust, "Faith, thin, ye shud luk in the glass!"

"And why," asked the Clever One, "are these conundrums like clean windows?" Because one can see right through them.

"Now," said the hostess, "let each one take up a string and wind." Up-stairs, down-stairs, untangling and still winding, until the end was reached and each one found a nice pair of cotton flannel mittens filled with candy, popcorn, nuts and an orange; along with the suggestion, to the girls, that these would be nice to wear when taking in the washing for mamma, and to the boys that theirs would be handy for bringing in coal, etc.

Time flies most swiftly at social gatherings, and after presenting the Clever One with "A Christmas Carol" and consoling with a saucer pie, the one who gave up too easily, each one thanked the hostess for the happy time and said "Good Night."

The Fourth Evening.

It was now the hostess' turn to sit down and enjoy herself, while her guests entertained her, their first attempt was a series of moving tableaux entitled The Procession of the Months.

An impromptu stage was arranged at one end of the parlor, and as the curtain rose there stood the Old Year, a venerable figure with white flowing beard, leaning upon a staff, and holding an hour-glass in which the sand had nearly all run out. At the opposite end of the stage stood the New Year, a bright, young girl, leaning on an achor, the symbol of Hope. Between them near the front centre of the stage was a gate, bearing on its rustic bars the figures 1899; this was opened by the New Year for the months as they appeared, being thrown wide open when December, as the month of the Holy Night, came on the stage.

The months entered from behind a curtain at the right of the stage, placed a tribute at the feet of the New Year, then passed across to the Old Year who bowed gravely to each as they took their place beside him.

January was represented by a child dressed in white, harnessed with sleigh-bells and dragging a sled filled with snowballs made of white cotton wool, a few of which he deposited at the feet of the New Year.

February was a young girl dressed as a Valentine. She carried a large red heart pierced by an arrow, which was her offering to the New Year.

March was a sturdy urchin who came in blowing up a paper bag which he exploded at the proper moment, leaving the audience to infer that the most that could be expected of this month was wind.

April was a little girl carrying a big umbrella, and a few wild flowers which she offered to the New Year.

May was of course represented by the May Queen, who gracefully deposited her crown with the other tokens.

June was well shown forth in the person of a "Sweet Girl Graduate" with cap and gown. She carried a huge bunch of roses as her tribute.

July was a most patriotic figure in red, white and blue, accompanied by an unmistakable odor of powder, and dropping a bunch of firecrackers at the feet of the New Year.

August was represented by a harvester with a bundle of wheat decorated with paper poppies.

September was a girl in peasant's costume, carrying a basket filled high with grapes.

October was also a girl, whose dress was decorated with autumn leaves and who had in her basket some fine nuts as [illegible] Year's offering.

[illegible]ember was represented by a young [illegible] in skating costume with his skates slung over one arm, while on the other he carried a cornucopia with the word Thanksgiving on it. This was his gift to the New Year.

December was the most beautiful figure of all. Tall and stately, dressed in snowy white, with frost-flowers glistening in her hair and over her dress, she offered no obeisance but accepted that of the other months as her just due.

After her came another girl dressed as Night. With her were two shepherds, with long crooks. She knelt in the center of the stage, the other figures formed in a semi-circle behind her, and after a second's pause, the curtain went down amidst the most gratifying applause.

The Fifth Evening.

The lights having been rather unceremoniously put out in the front parlor, the guests, and hostess as well, sat looking hard and asking nothing, until suddenly the folding doors were drawn back, revealing a white, translucent screen drawn tightly across the opening, and illuminated from the farther side.

On this screen appeared shortly a series of pictures illustrating Mother Goose melodies. The tragedy of Miss Muffett and the Spider, was portrayed with great fidelity and expression; Boy Blue was seen to come in, settle himself comfortably and go to sleep "under a hay cock," and his awakening under the vigorous blowing of a huge fish-horn, was ably depicted. The Farmer's Wife curtailed the Three Blind Mice with neatness and dispatch, and Simple Simon conducted his whaling operations, finishing up by falling into the pail with a most life-like splash.

Not one of the nursery celebrities were slighted, but perhaps Jack Horner met with the most sincere applause, since he appeared before the curtain with his pie, and invited every one present to "put in his thumb," and thereupon a plum was found for each guest, wrapped in many papers and having on each wrapper a rhyming direction that carried it clear around the circle before it finally reached the one for whom it was intended.

The Sixth Evening.

By this time the company had gotten very well acquainted and had learned, among other things, these two: Firstly, that there was a fine elocutionist in their midst, and secondly, that she, as well as a majority of the guests were exceedingly fond of Riley's poems.

This being the case the program for the last evening together was arranged accordingly, and its first number was "The Raggedy Man," with a life-size illustration that was certainly true to nature.

Following this came "The Boy That Lives on Our Farm;" "Little Girly-Girl," "Nine Little Goblins," "Our Hired Girl," "Little Orphan Annie and Jim." Then to reward the children for the part they had taken in the tableaux that illustrated each poem, "The Circus Day Parade" was given with an accompaniment of bugles and drums, all the domestic animals of the house being inveigled into the procession much against their will, and the toys that Santa had brought bringing up the year.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

Christmas Puzzles by Cleo Davis.

1.—WHAT AM I?

I am a festival supposed to have been instituted by Telesphorus, who flourished in the reign of Antonius Pius, 138-161 A. D., though the first positive proof of my existence is in the time of Emperor Commodus 180-192 A. D. I am chiefly a church festival, and in early days was held in the month of May or April, and sometimes in January. The Germans honored me at the Winter Solstice, in commemoration of the return of the fiery sun-wheel, and believed that, during the twelve nights devoted to feasting at that time, they could trace the personal movements and interferences on earth of their great deities Odin, Berchta, etc. In these latter days however, I am considered a day of general good humor and gift-giving, especially delightful to children, and bringing to older hearts a renewal of youth in the pleasure of the youngsters.

2.—A RECIPE.

Take 1-3 part pie, 1-7 part pudding, ¼ part dressing, 1-7 part pickles, 1-5 part gravy, 2-6 part celery, 1-5 part salad, 1-6 part turkey, 2-7 part raisins, 1-7 part oranges, and 1-4 part nuts, and from the very improper fraction thus obtained, may you find speedy relief.

3.—A CHRISTMAS PI.

"Thoutiw het rodo tel roswor fle,
Dan fi orf clod ti pah ot ide,
Lewl byru ti nl a shirscamt ine,
Nad mererevo eb remyr."

4.—A CHRISTMAS BELL.

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        O
      X O X
      X O X
    X X O X X
    X X O X X
    X X O X X
    X X O X X
  X X X O X X X
O O O O O O O O O
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1.—A consonant.
2.—An exclamation.
3.—Crude metal.
4.—Indian corn.
5.—To go to see.
6.—To come u side.
7.—An ancient poet.
8.—A fetter.
9.—A Christian festival.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us how the custom of gift-giving at Christmas originated?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Heigh-ho, sing heigh-ho unto the green holly:
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly:
Then heigh-ho the holly,
This life is most jolly."

Anwers to Puzzles of December 7.

1.—Opportunity; from the poem of J. J. Ingalls.
2.—Words forming Self-square. Adnah, daub, nut, Ab, H.
3.—Measure 162.16 rods from s. w. corner and there draw the east and west line.
4.—"Raw was I ere I saw war."
5.—Many of the churches of Rome are memorial churches, and are only opened once a year on the festival of the saint to whom they are dedicated.
6.—Lowell wrote:
"There is no wind but soweth seeds
Of a more true and open life,
Which burst, unlooked for, into high-souled deeds,
With wayside beauty rife."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from N. Helt, H. Joffer and W. P. E.

M. E. O'Brien sent a correction of Elfa's egg problem away back in August, which has only to-day reached the Schoolmistress. She is very sorry for the delay, and hopes to hear again from this student.

Marley Crarford does not get the same answer to A. Faul's arch problem that the author and several other puzzlers have given you must have made a "mistake in the figgers," friend.

W. P. E. says: Hawkeye did not have his geography lesson very well learned or he would not have stated that the river Y flowed through Amsterdam. The city is built on the river Amstel at its entrance to the Y or Ye, which is an arm of the Zuyder-Zee. Hence there is no such river.

Mollie Moore sent a new puzzle which will be used shortly. The Schoolmistress was very glad to welcome her in the 'cademy, after her long absence.

And now a Merry Christmas to every one of the puzzlers, and here's hoping the column may improve in the new year and that every one will lend their aid to bring about that most desirable result.

Double Your Income

If your present employment does not take up all of your time, it is quite possible that you can double your income by taking the agency for your town for

The Ladies' Home Journal AND The Saturday Evening Post

You can surely make every minute of your time profitable.

We want energetic workers to secure new subscribers and renewals.

We allow liberal commissions. Also, liberal rebates for large clubs.

And, in addition, we are going to reward 764 of our most successful agents with $18,000 at the end of the season.

You may make five hundred or a thousand dollars during the Winter in addition to commissions that would ordinarily be deemed ample compensation for the work.

Write.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

GEN. BULLER DEFEATED.

Continued from Fifth Page.

opinion is merely an instance of the general British race.

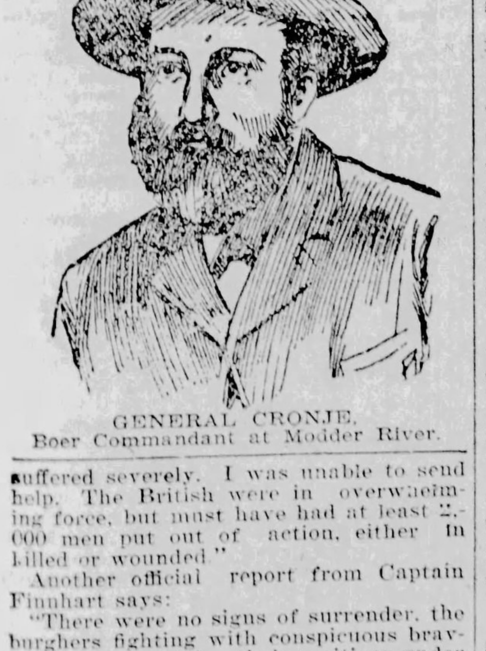
Unless some striking change for the better soon marks the course of the British arms there bids fair to break over the head of the government a storm of indignation such as has not been seen since the Crimea. That such a movement is not without cause is evidenced by information gleaned by a representative of The Associated Press that the authorities have already decided that a reorganization of the war office is absolutely necessary and that it will not be delayed a day longer than can be helped, though it can scarcely be done until hostilities cease.

GENERAL BULLER.

GEN. CRONJE'S REPORT.

Pretoria, Dec. 15.—The following official announcement has been made:

General Cronje reports that yesterday there was desultory fighting till 6, when heavy cannon fire was resumed. The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable and they suffered severely. I was unable to send help. The British were in overwhelming force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either in killed or wounded."



GENERAL CRONJE.
Boer Commandant at Modder River.

Another official report from Captain Finnhart says:

"There were no signs of surrender, the burghers fighting with conspicuous bravery and maintaining their positions under heavy British fire. Our cannon were of very little use."

The British were greatly assisted by balloons. Twenty-four ambulances were working backward and forward between the fighting line and the enemy's camp. "Our loss is not definitely known. I estimate it at 100 killed and wounded."

THREE OAKS' GUN.

Three Oaks, Mich., Dec. 16.—Senator McMillan, in a communication just received, says that he is certain that the title of Three Oaks to the Dewey cannon is without question. In reply to the senator's inquiry in reference to it, Secretary Long stated that the navy department had recommended to the President that the gift of the admiral be confirmed, thus giving a clear title to the village of Three Oaks. In an interview Admiral Dewey said: "When Capt. Hooper, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, brought off the Spanish gun from Corregidor island he thought it would be a nice thing to give to the society in the United States that was building a monument to the martyrs of the Maine. I consented and the gun was delivered at San Francisco by the McCulloch and the city decided to award it to the city or town giving the largest sum of money for the monument, in proportion to population. Three Oaks won it and was entitled to it, and now some one questions my right to give the cannon away. It was mine, wasn't it? I did not violate the rules of the navy in giving the gun away, but I was violating the rules every day. I was obliged to. Now, if they attempt to take the cannon away from Three Oaks I shall go to the President about it."

"Are you coming to Three Oaks to attend the celebration?" was asked.

"I will if I can. I am going to Chicago in May and will, perhaps, go to Three Oaks then."

TREATY WITH SULU.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The following is the text of the agreement between General Bates and the Sultan of Jolo, better known as the Jolo treaty, which has been sent to the Senate by the President:

AGREEMENT.

Between Brigadier General John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, and his highness, the Sultan of Jolo, the dato rajah Muda, the dato Attik, the dato Calbi, and the dato Joakanain of the other part, it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor general of the Philippine islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

Article 1.—The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Article II.—The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies on land and sea.

Article III.—The rights and dignities of his highness, the Sultan, and his datos shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected, and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article IV.—While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his highness, the Sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power, and, where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States government.

Article V.—All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the Sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine islands and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undutiable.

Article VI.—The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor general of the Philippine islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo, or against any naval commander.

Article VII.—The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the governor general of the Philippine islands.

Article VIII.—Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily co-operate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

Article IX.—Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros, against Moros, the government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities it in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

Article X.—Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

Article XI.—In case of any trouble with subjects of the Sultan, the American authorities in the islands will be instructed to make careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

Article XII.—At present, Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

Article XIII.—The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

Article XIV.—The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan of Jolo.

Article XV.—The United States will pay the following monthly salaries:

In Mexican dollars:—To the Sultan, $250; to Dato Rajah Muda, $75; to Dato Attik, $60; to Dato Calbi, $75; to Dato Joakanain, $75; to Dato Puyo, $60; to Dato Amir Hussin, $60; to Hadji Butu, $50; to Habib Mura, $40; to Serif Saguin, $1,500.

Signed in triplicate at in English and Sulu at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899—(Arabuil Hil, 1817).

J. C. Bates, Brigadier General United States Volunteers; Sultan of Jolo, Dato Rajah Muda, Dato Attik, Dato Calbi, and Dato Joakanain.

CUBAN OPINION.

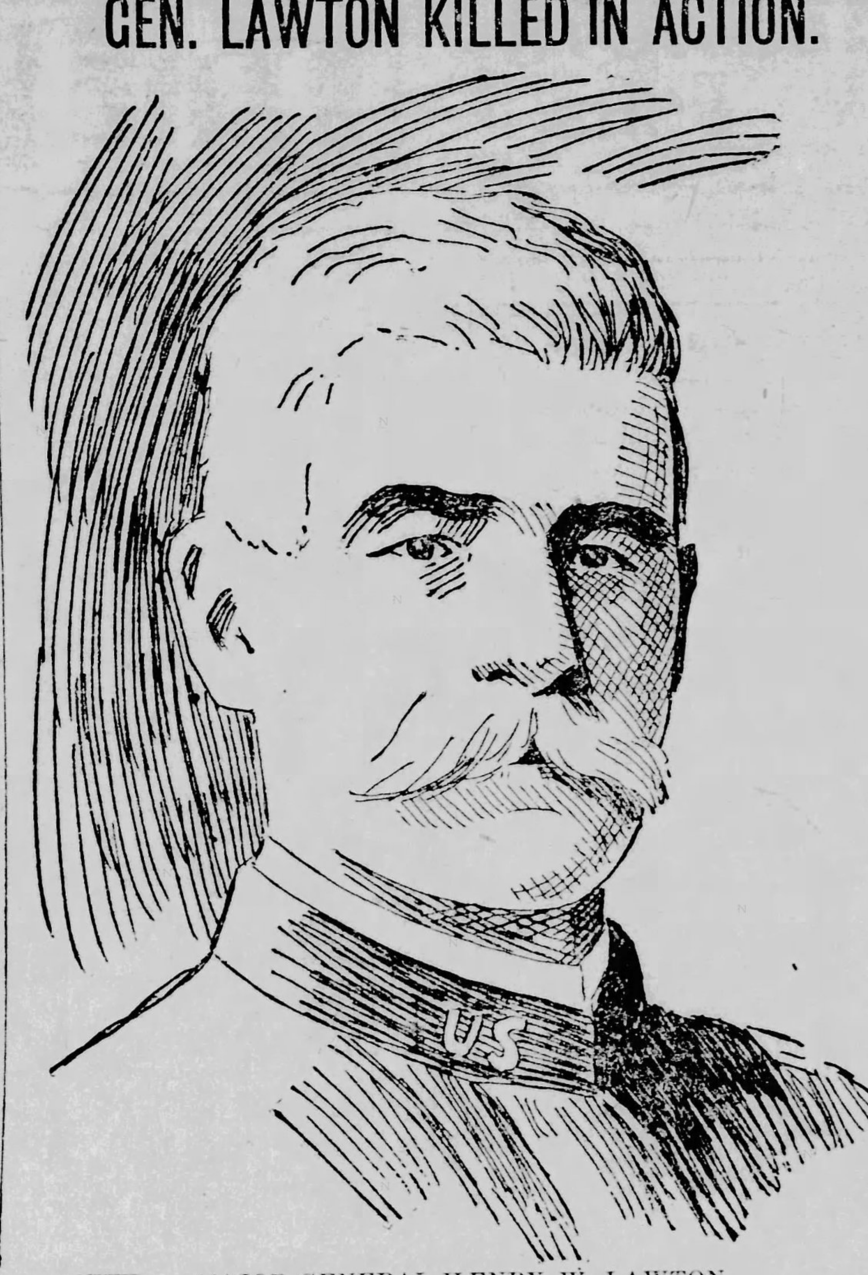
Havana, Dec. 14.—The Cubano says: "We do not care a straw who rules Cuba, if the island is not to be independent. However, the nomination of Gen. Wood would have one advantage. It would mean that the present advisers of Governor-General Brooke would cease to hold offices, in which, either from lack of knowledge or lust of power, they have not advanced the welfare of Cuba."

The Discussion says:

"A mere change of military governors cannot signify any great change in the methods of governing Cuba. Gen. Brooke's administration has been inspired in all important respects by President McKinley, who is not at all likely to modify the general methods of conducting the government."

—"Look before you leap." Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla when you call for it, and you will find health in its use.

GEN. LAWTON KILLED IN ACTION.



MAJOR GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—Major General Henry W. Lawton has been shot and killed at San Mateo. He was standing in front of his troops, was shot in the breast and died immediately.

General Lawton started from Manila last night with cavalry, under Captaln Lockett, and battalions of the 29th and 27th infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Sargent, for the purpose of capturing San Mateo, where Gernomo was said to have three hundred insurgents.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon the War department had received no word of General Lawton's death except that conveyed in the Associated Press dispatches, which was given immediately to the war officials. The President's first intimation of the loss of this brave soldier was also given him by the Associated Press. The dispatch was sent to the White House while the cabinet meeting was in progress and was received with expression of profound sorrow and regret.

It was learned at the War department that instructions had been received last night from the President to prepare Gen. Lawton's commission as a brigadier general in the regular army to fill one of the existing vacancies and the adjutant general's clerks were at work on the commission when the information of Gen. Lawton's death was conveyed to the department. Gen. Lawton was a native of Ohio and won his commission in the army by signal gallantry during the war between the states.

General Lawton was known as a good fighter and soldier of experience and ability. He served in the Union army through the Civil War, having entered the service as sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861.

He was successively promoted until in March, 1865, he was breveted colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866, as second lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry (colored), and remained with that branch of the army until January 1, 1871. In September, 1888, he was appointed inspector general with the rank of major. At the opening of the war with Spain he was permanently appointed brigadier of volunteers and assigned to command of the division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Shafter.

In July, 1898, he was chosen for the important duty of opening the military operations against the Spaniards by the capture of El Caney. General Lawton sailed for the Philippine islands on the transport Grant January 19, 1899.

His distinguished services in the Philippines are recent history. He received a special message of thanks from President McKinley after his capture of San Isidro.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Dec. 19.—Grief and sorrow are deep in this city over the announcement of Gen. Henry W. Lawton's death at San Mateo. Gen. Lawton was living in Ft. Wayne with his parents, and was a student at the outbreak of the rebellion. He enlisted in the Ninth Indiana volunteers, and later became lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Indiana regiment. He was a member of Sion S. Bass Post, G. A. R., here, and a member in good standing of Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F. Sion S. Bass Post had raised a fund of nearly $1,000 to purchase a testimonial sword, which was to be presented to Gen. Lawton upon his return from the Philippines.

INSURGENTS DEMORALIZED.

Washington, Dec. 13.—General Otis has some stirring news to report to-day from Manila, his advices going to show that the insurgents are, as he predicted a few days ago, at the end of their resources, from a military point of view, and are melting away before the rapid advance of the American troops at all points. His cablegrams were as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 13.—Fifty men of the navy and 50 of the army, transported by the navy, took Laoag, on the 10th instant. General Young, with staff, followed next day. He reports Hawze, with Pennsylvania battalion of 34th, followed by a portion of the 33d infantry, passed north to Pidding, east of Laoag. March's battalion of the 34th was at Cayan, province of Leganto, on the 7th instant. The Third calvary was along the coast and in the mountains pursuing the enemy.

"Young states his extreme northern force passed over the mountains driving the insurgents, under General Tino, who was badly wounded, killing 53 and wounding many. He made large captures of rifles and property, with all insurgent transportation, and released all the Spanish prisoners in that section, to the number of about 2,000. Our casualties were two wounded. Our troops are still pursuing the remnant of Tino's command.

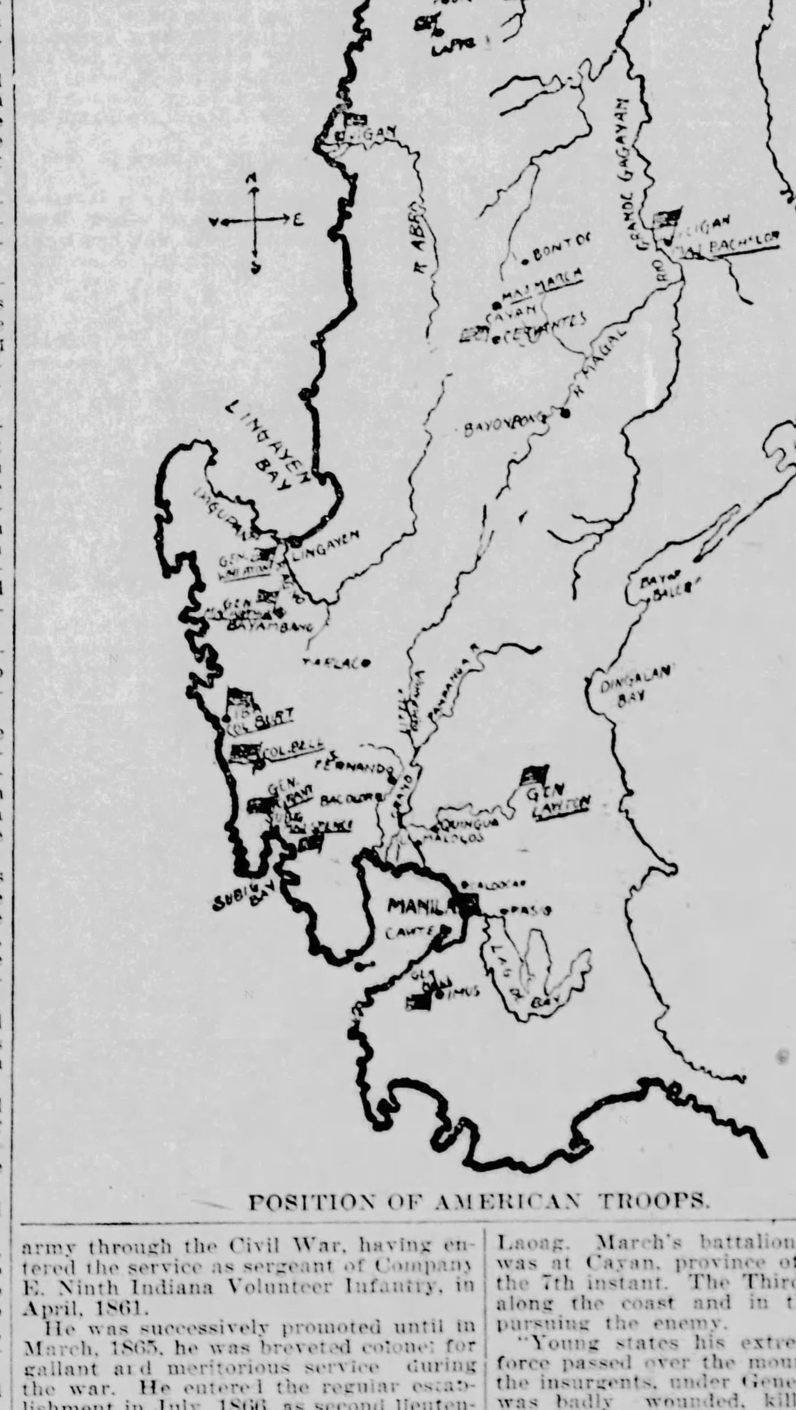
"March's battalion of the 33d reports from Cayan, Lepanto province, on the 7th instant, that he has destroyed Aguinaldo's bodyguard, killed General Gregorio Pilar, received the surrender of General Concepcion and staff, killed and wounded 52 insurgents, released 575 Spanish prisoners, including 150 friars, and captured considerable property. His loss was two killed and nine wounded.

"My information is that Aguinaldo has disguised his individuality, abandoned his troops and is hiding in the province of Benguet."

General Otis' second dispatch follows:

"Manila, Dec. 13.—Admiral Watson informs me that the province of Cagayan surrendered unconditionally to Captain McCalla, of the Newark, on the 11th instant, all arms being surrendered. Major Batchelder is ninety miles south of Aparri, command in good condition. The navy will take supplies to Batchelder in launch at once; this surrender doubtless includes the province of Isabela.

"General Bates, at Zamboanga, reports affairs there satisfactory. Nearly all rifles surrendered. MacArthur, at Bayombong, reports that he holds as prisoner of war Mabini, the ablest of insurgents, and founder of the late government."



POSITION OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

CONCERNING MABINI.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The secretary of war regards the information conveyed in Gen. Otis' dispatches yesterday as the most important that have come to hand for months past. The capture of Mabini, reported by MacArthur from Bayambong, is especially gratifying. It is believed that the Filipino leader was trying to make his way across the country from Bangued, where he had been obliged to part company with Aguinaldo a fortnight ago, to the east coast of Luzon. The members of the Philippine commission now in Washington declare, without reserve, that Mabini was the head and front of the insurrection. Aguinaldo was only a figurehead. Mabini was the brain and directing power behind him. He is a paralytic, an old man, but of extraordinary ability, and his counsels are always conclusive with the Filipinos. He was concerned in the first uprising against the Spaniards.

For a short time he wavered upon Aguinaldo's breach with the Americans, but finally cast his fortunes with the insurrection, and was president of the council. He was also the financial strength of the movement, as without his backing Aguinaldo would have had no credit.

In the Mountains.

Manila, Dec. 14.—11:30 a. m.—A detachment of Col. Hayes' cavalry, under Lieut. Arnold, has captured Biacnabato, the mountain stronghold, where the last insurrection was ended with a peace treaty. A large quantity of munitions of war was secured.

Major Batchelor's battalion of the 24th infantry is making slow progress in the Aparri Valley. The villagers are giving the colored troops banquets and balls everywhere.

GILMORE AND MEN SAFE.

Manila, Dec. 19.—9:30 a. m.—It is officially announced that General Young reports that he believes the American prisoners, including Lieutenant Gilmore, are now in the hands of the United States troops. Lieut. Col. Howse and Major Hunter have been operating with small commands in North Ilocos province, and it is supposed that one of these has effected the release of the Americans. The report has not yet been verified.

ANTI-EXPANSION LETTERS.

New York, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

Among the numerous valuable records of the insurgent government which have been captured by the Americans, it is said there are numerous letters from the junta. These letters give the outline of a plan which had been formed by the Filipinos, before the taking of Manila, to secure arms and ammunition from the Americans with which to fight them after Manila had been captured.

Other letters found among the rebel archives indicate that Aguinaldo has had the active moral support of prominent anti-expansionists in the United States.

General Otis will forward these important papers to the War department in Washington

OPENING HEMP PORTS.

Washington, Dec. 13.—In answer to the inquiry from the war department relative to the opening of the hemp ports in the Philippines, General Otis makes the following response:

"Manila, Dec. 13.—Hemp ports will be open as soon as transportation for troops can be secured. Probably active trade early in January. See annual report, page 262."

A reference to the place in the report indicated by General Otis shows the following statement:

"Of the three staple articles of the islands, hemp, tobacco and sugar, only the latter shows a very marked depreciation in amount secured and imported. About the same quantity of hemp was taken from the shipping ports during the past year as in the preceding year, and large exports of tobacco have been made. There still remain in the islands considerable quantities of both hemp and tobacco, but a short time ago Aguinaldo issued a so-called decree most injurious to his interests, forbidding his Tagalo guards to permit at the ports where they were stationed the entrance of any merchant vessel flying the American flag, and as the interior island commerce is carried on under that flag, his decree terminated trade at the points where troops are not maintained."

SITUATION IN NEGROS.

Washington, Dec. 16.—General Otis cables as follows to-day:

"Manila, Dec. 16.—On the 8th inst. General Smith, at Negros, reports that early in December a number of the inhabitants of four coast towns entered the mountains, believing the statements of Panay and Luzon agents that the Americans had been overwhelmingly defeated in those islands, that Aguinaldo was about to dictate terms of peace and the American congress to confer independence, when the established civil government of the island would be overthrown. They also were told that all the Negroitos were about to rise and drive out the Americans. No depredations were committed, and no consequences of importance apprehended."

DISMEMBERING CHINA.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 18.—Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, and former minister to China, addressed the business men's class yesterday, upon the subject, "The Dismemberment of China." He said in substance:

"There are some things which indicate that dismemberment is not unlikely. The great powers have pursued exactly the same course in Africa that they are now doing in China. Russia, the greatest Asiatic power, is a great glacier with its back to the Arctic circle and its face to the seaward. She is on the point of taking possession of Persia, and will do so unless Great Britain interferes, and it is strongly suspected that she wants India.

"All the powers have concessions in China, and, to dismember it, are doing what they call 'extending their sphere of usefulness.' The powers would at one time have divided up South America if it had not been for the Monroe doctrine. But England and the United States do not want the dismemberment of China. They are deeply interested in the trade of that country. They would prefer the whole of China to be open, rather than to have some of its ports closed.

"Our market is in North China, and if Russia extends her possessions there, it would be a problem whether or not we are to be excluded. We should prefer to have the influence of England and this country thrown in the direction of open markets. China is in just the position that Turkey was. If it had not been for the great powers, Turkey would have been carved up long ago.

"The great powers may go on just as they have if the government at Peking can hold on, but that government is so contemptuously weak that it's always offering something for help. But the greatest security against the dismemberment of China is that the great powers cannot agree upon the terms of division. For the nonce, things are likely to go along as they now are, but ultimately a dismemberment is not improbable."

The Treasury's Condition.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $291,353,220; gold reserve, $242,985,757.

CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mount Vernon was the scene to-day of the most unique and impressive ceremony in its rich and picturesque history. Masons of high degree from all over the United States and Canada met at the tomb of Washington in services commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the greatest American. President McKinley delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the first President and senators and representatives in Congress, high officials of the government and distinguished private citizens were participants and spectators of the solemn service.

President McKinley was accompanied to Mt. Vernon by all the members of the cabinet now in the city, General Miles and General Corbin.

Later in the day, when the Masonic ceremonies had been concluded the Independent Order of Red Men succeeded them in honoring the memory of Washington with the rites of their order.

The Masons went from this city to Mt. Vernon by steamer. Headed by Col. Robert White, Wheeling, W. Va., the grand marshal, the procession marched to the wharf and embarked. At Alexandria they were joined by the Federal Grand Lodge of Virginia and the journey to Mt. Vernon was resumed. President McKinley left the White House shortly before 10 o'clock and was taken to Mt. Vernon on a special train on an electric line. At Mt. Vernon the procession was formed in line at the mansion, where President McKinley and other distinguished guests joined it and moved solemnly to the old vault where first reposed the remains of Washington. This procession was formed and moved in the exact order and over the same path which was followed at Washington's funeral. Halting at the vault the Third Cavalry band played a funeral dirge, and the Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, bishop of the Southern Episcopal diocese of Viriginia, offered an invocation. This was followed by an address by the grand master of Masons in Colorado, and then the procession then moved on to the tomb where the remains of Washington now lie.

Here occurred the impressive services of the Masonic ritual. The grand masters of the thirteen original states formed in line facing the representatives of the other jurisdictions, and the grand lodge and other brethren standing in a circle around the tomb with joined hands. Then the grand master of Virginia called upon each of the jurisdictions in turn for the messages and tributes sent by them.

The grand masters then deposited their wreaths and evergreens and the craft slowly marched past laying on the tomb their tributes. Upon reaching the mansion the lines were drawn up, and President McKinley delivered an address. He was introduced by the grand master of Virginia, and delivered an eloquent oration which was listened to in profound and impressive silence.

McKinley's Address.

"We have just participated in a service commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here at his old home, which he loved so well, and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises are conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the Father of His Country to his tomb. The lodge in which he was initiated and the one over which he afterwards presided as Worshipful Master, accorded positions of honor at his obsequies, are to-day represented here in token of profound respect to the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother.

"Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the grand lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible, and most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the seas.

"Not alone in this country but throughout the world have Masons taken especial interest in the observance of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. Public bodies, patriotic societies, and other organizations, our citizens everywhere have esteemed it a privilege to-day to pay their tribute to his memory and to the splendor of his achievements in the advancement of justice and liberty among men.

"His fair fame, secure in its immortality, shall shine thro' countless ages with undiminished luster.

"The struggling republic for which Washington was willing to give his life and for which he ever freely spent his fortune, and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for its guidance and government. He was the national architect, says Bancroft, the historian, and but for him the nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed its union, could not have put the federal government into operation.

"He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests.

"He selected the site for the capital of the republic he founded, and gave it the name of the Federal City, but the committee substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the commander in chief of the continental army, the president of the convention which framed the constitution, and the first President of the republic. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

"I have been deeply interested and touched by the sentiments of his contemporaries, uttered a hundred years ago on the occasion of his death. The Rev. Walter King, of Norwich, Conn., in the course of an eloquent eulogy delivered in that city on January 5, 1900, said in part:

"'By one mighty effort of manly resolution we were born anew, and declared our independence. Now commenced the bloody contest for everything we held dear. The same Almighty Being, by whose guidance we were hitherto conducted, beheld us with compassion, and saw what we needed—a pilot, a leader in the perilous enterprise we had undertaken. He called for Washington, already prepared, anointed him as His servant with regal dignity, and put into his hands the control of all our defensive operations.'

"But here admiration suppresses utterance. Your own minds must fill out the active character of the man. Any description of warlike skill the profound wisdom, the prudence, the heroism and integrity which he displayed in the character of the commander in chief, would suffer materially in hands like mine. But this I may say—the eyes of all our American Israel were placed upon him as their savior under the direction of heaven, and they were not disappointed.

"The nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, the new as well as the old."

Will Soon Sail.

San Francisco, Dec. 16.—The Forty-eighth United States infantry has been released from quarantine on Angel Island and will probably sail for Manila on the transport Grant, about December 20.

ALLEN APPOINTED.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13.—Governor Poynter has appointed ex-Senator Allen to fill the senatorial vacancy caused by the death of Hayward.

Last night, Governor Poynter wired ex-Senator Allen to come to Lincoln for a conference. Allen came down from his home at Madison on the morning train, and went immediately to the Capitol, and he and the governor were closeted in the latter's private room for some time. When the conference was over, Governor Poynter announced that he had decided to appoint the ex-senator to the place, and that his commission would be made out as speedily as possible.

The newly-appointed senator announced his intention of proceeding to Washington at once and assuming the duties of his office.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 14.—Bryan's interference in the senatorial appointment case has stirred up an ugly feeling among the fusion forces of this state, which have been accustomed to stand behind him in a solid phalanx.

Up to Tuesday Governor Poynter was disposed to appoint G. M. Hitchcock in response to the almost unanimous demands of the rank and file of the fusion forces. The governor wired Senator Allen to come to the capital yesterday. It was intended that Allen should be requested to withdraw, failing in which Hitchcock would be appointed anyway. Yesterday morning the governor received a telegram from Austin, Texas, signed by W. J. Bryan, declaring that good faith required that the honor be bestowed on Allen. This settled the matter and the appointment was at once made.

Until yesterday Bryan had taken no part in the contest. It was not believed he could afford to do so, as Allen has frequently been mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate before the next Populist national convention. At the same time Hitchcock had been Bryan's bosom friend. Allen's friends freely asserted that he would be a Presidential candidate if he was not given the place. The fusion forces are undoubtedly seriously divided. Republican leaders are rejoicing over a situation which promises to separate the "Pops" and Democrats for all time in Nebraska. In fact, it is openly said that the difficulty may result in a contest from Bryan's own state in the next national Democratic convention.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

Marshall, Mich., Dec. 13.—Marie Robertson, the star witness for the prosecution in the Sanderson attempted murder trial, took the stand at the opening of court Tuesday and finished her testimony begun on Monday.

She testified that Mrs. Sanderson began feeding pounded glass to her husband two weeks before he died, giving him a teaspoonful in his porridge every morning. When Mr. Sanderson's trouble was pronounced paralysis by the attending physician, she quoted Mrs. Sanderson as saying: "He has eaten so much glass that he's had a slight stroke of paralysis, and it liable to live ten years." She swore that despite the complaints of her husband, Mrs. Sanderson did not call a physician until two days before his death. At the conclusion of her story, Miss Robertson was again prostrated and compelled to leave the court room and rest before she could stand a cross-examination.

MARIE BUTTERFIELD SANDERSON.
Accused of Feeding Ground Glass to Her Husband.

In her cross-examination, it was shown by Mrs. Sanderson's statement that the place where the glass was alleged to have been ground up was out of doors, in plain sight of the neighbors. It was also shown by her testimony that the glass was kept on top of the stove in the kitchen, in plain sight of the husband for three weeks.

Her testimony as to the alleged misconduct of Mrs. Sanderson with other men was refuted. Miss Robertson admitted that she thought it was strange for Mrs. Robertson to feed the glass to her husband, but that she had never interfered nor mentioned the fact until after his death.

MARY ROBERTSON.
The Servant Girl in the Case.

Marshall, Mich., Dec. 18.—Marie Robertson was recalled in the Sanderson attempted murder case Saturday. She said she did not tell of the defendant's feeding her husband powdered glass because she was afraid of her. The officer who arrested Miss Robertson in Port Huron, where she was accused of stealing $900, was produced, but she failed to recognize him. Various witnesses from Baraboo, Wis., the home of Mrs. Sanderson, testified that her reputation there was good. The prosecution did not succeed in impeaching this evidence. Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Rogers, of Port Huron, swore to knowing Mary Mills, alias Marie Robertson, and that her reputation for truth and veracity was bad. They said they would not believe her under oath. Dr. Wattles was recalled and cross examined on his testimony that paralysis and not powdered glass caused Mr. Sanderson's death.

Beet Sugar Shipped to Chicago.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Dec. 16.—The shipment of sugar manufactured at this place on the Graham & Morton boat for Chicago Friday night is nine carloads. The beet sugar factory here has been consuming 500 tons of beets every day, 100 tons greater than was at one time conceded the capacity of the mill. Owing to the scarcity of beets, the factory will shut down inside of two weeks.

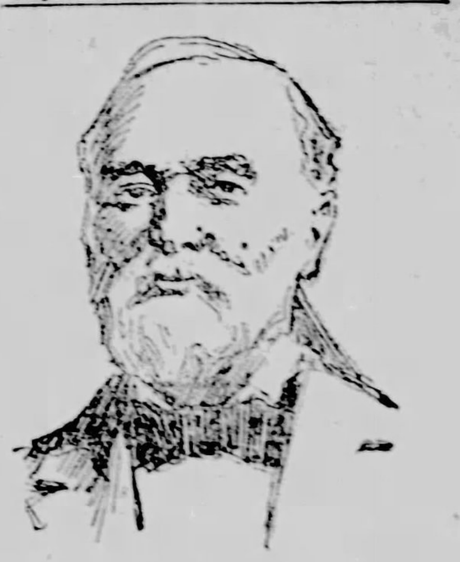
Gen. Wood Sailed.

New York, Dec. 16.—Major General Leonard Wood, the newly appointed governor general of Cuba, sailed for that country to-day on board the steamer Mexico. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant E. C. Brooks, of the Sixth Cavalry.

W. V. MARQUIS DEAD.

Bellefontaine, O., Dec. 18.—Hon. William Vance Marquis, who was lieutenant governor of Ohio under the Campbell administration, died suddenly, Sunday, of heart trouble, in the office of Dr. Chalfant, upon whom he had called for treatment. Mr. Marquis was 72 years of age. He had been engaged in mercantile and banking business here for many years.

William Vance Marquis was born in Mt. Vernon, O., in 1828 and came from sturdy old Presbyterian stock, tracing back to the exodus of the Hugenots from France. His father was a pioneer and when the subject of the sketch was but a child of 5 located in Bellefontaine where William Vance Marquis grew to manhood and became an important factor in the development of Logan county and Northwestern Ohio. He was one of a group of fine characters such as the late Judge Lawrence and Judge West, who always have shed distinction on Bellefontaine and the state.



WILLIAM V. MARQUIS.

Lafayette Dollars.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—The first Lafayette dollar, the unique specimen authorized by Congress in aid of the fund for the erection of the Lafayette monument in Paris, was struck off at the United States mint in this city to-day. This coin will be presented by the President of the United States to the president of France. Fifty thousand of the coins will be struck, and are to be disposed of at the cost of $2 apiece.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

IRISH MEETINGS.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—The announcement that a pro-Boer meeting would be convened yesterday as a protest against the proposal of Trinity college to confer a degree upon Joseph Chamberlain led to exciting scenes. A large force of police was called out and the troops were held in readiness.

Maud Gonne, the so-called Irish Joan of Arc, and James Conelly, the Irish republican, drove in a wagonette to the place appointed for the meeting, which was attended by a large crowd. Mr. Conolly tried to speak, but was prevented by the police. The wagonette then made a tour of the street, the crowd rapidly increasing, cheering for the Boers, singing God Save Ireland, and We'll Hang Joe Chamberlain on a Sour Apple Tree, and using disgusting expressions against the Queen, the empire and the army. While passing Dublin castle the occupants of the wagonette cheered the Transvaal, whereupon the police stopped the vehicle and seized the flag. The wagonette, attended by a large body of police, who often cleared the streets, then drove to the rooms of the Irish Transvaal committee, where Michael Davitt, William E. Redmond and J. O'Brien were waiting. A meeting of about 60 persons was held, Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and O'Brien speaking in violent condemnation of the war and of Mr. Chamberlain, and declaring that the latter's visit to Ireland at such a moment was proof of his callous nature. The speakers urged that, should an opportunity occur, Dublinites ought to show their detestation of the colonial secretary in unmistakable fashion.

Mr. Davitt said: "All Irishmen rejoice in the triumphs of the Boers. No power in Europe would fear Great Britain, except perhaps the Prince of Monaco."

Mr. Redmond said: "Mr. Chamberlain deserves not doctors, but executioners."

Ultimately a resolution, proposed by Mr. Davitt, was carried denouncing the war and calling upon the powers, particularly the United States, to take steps to insure the independence of the Boer republic. While Maud Gonne was speaking, somebody shouted a reference to the Phoenix Park murders. The chairman and Mr. Davitt warmly protested, however, that no violence should be shown.

The meeting closed amid tremendous cheers evoked by a rumor that Ladysmith had fallen.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The Bulletin says: The disaster that overtook the island of Ceram on the second of last month cost the people of that district immense loss of life and property. The steamship America Maru, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought advices from Cetram, and reports that 5,000 people were destroyed on that island alone when the dreadful earthquakes of November shocked the Japanese coast and agitated the islands adjacent to the empire. On the night of the second the people of Ceram were awakened by a terrific shock of earthquake that seemed to work from north to south. Every one fled from his house into the public square. A few hours later it was reported that the water was rising in the bay of Amboinio. The sea came forward in the shape of a huge tidal wave and forced the water into the bay entrance. It came up over 50 feet over the low lands. At Pauhely and Samasoeroi, on the bay, the waves swept over the tops of trees 30 feet high. Out of nearly 18,000 inhabitants only 40 escaped.

The whole coast for miles was transferred into a huge mud puddle. Corpses were everywhere. Broken trees and portions of houses were buried in the ooze. Every few rods were great mounds of stones and boulders that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country. The exact number of killed along the coast will never be known, as the corpses are in many cases yards under the new ground. At Hatoesia, out of 500 people, 100 were killed and 40 wounded. The balance escaped to the hills, where the shock of earthquake was first felt.

Castro Won a Fight.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to Senor Pulido, the Venezuelan charge, states that the revolution is crushed and Hernandez's force is completely destroyed. Details are not given. The engagement occurred on the 14th and present one referred to by Minister Loomis. Senor Pulido regards the information such as to justify the belief that the disorder in Venezuela is at an end and that peace will be restored.

Macrum on the Way.

Lourenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Wednesday, December 13. Charles E. Macrum, late United States consul at Pretoria, will leave for New York, Saturday, December 16. Mr. W. Stanley Hollis, the United States consul here, will assume the duties of Mr. Macrum's office until the arrival of the latter's successor.

Swiss President.

Berne, Dec. 14.—The federal assembly has elected Walther Hauser, radical, of Wadenswell, Zurich, to be president of Switzerland for 1900. He was vice president during 1899.

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THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The full text of the treaty negotiated between the United States, Garmany and Great Britain for the adjustment of the questions between the three governments in respect to the Samoan islands has been made public. The treaty bears date at Washington, December 2, 1899, and after reciting its purpose to be to adjust amicably questions between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group and to avoid future misunderstandings, proceeds textually as follows:

"Article I—The general act concluded and signed by the aforesaid powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, and all previous treaties, conventions and agreements relating to Samoa are annulled.

"Article II—Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich."

Great Britain in like manner renouncee in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

Reciprocally, the United States of America renounces in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

"Article III—It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power, in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

"Article IV—The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

"In faith whereof, etc.

"JOHN HAY.
"HOLLEBEN.
"PAUNCEFOTE."

A separate treaty was negotiated to cover the provisions for the settlement of claims in Samoa. It sets forth that the three governments are "desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan islands on account of the recent military operations conducted there and have concluded a convention for the accomplishment of this end by arbitration."

The king of Sweden and Norway is made arbitrator, and he is not only to determine the amount of claims, but is to decide to "what extent either of the three governments is bound, alone or jointly with the others, to make good these losses."

The nature of the claims to be adjusted is set forth in Article I of this treaty, as follows:

"All claims put forward by American citizens, or German or British subjects, respectively, whether individuals or companies, for compensation on account of losses which they allege they have suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action, if this be shown to have occurred, on the part of American, German or British officers, between the first of January last and the arrival of the joint commission in Samoa, shall be decided by arbitration in conformity with the principles of international law or considerations of equity."

There is also a provision to the effect that either of the three governments named, with the consent of the others, previously obtained in every case, submit to the king for arbitration similar claims of persons, not being natives, who are under the protection of that government, and who are not included in the abovementioned categories."

The agreement provides for the exchange of ratifications four months from the date of its signature, which is the 7th of November last, or earlier if possible.

THE QUAY CASE

Washington, Dec. 16.—An investigation of the right of the former Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, to a seat in the Senate by appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, was begun to-day by the Senate committee on privileges and elections. The hearing to-day was purely a legal argument on the right of the governor to make the appointment in the circumstances which arose in the case of Mr. Quay—a question which repeatedly has been threshed over by the Senate in other cases.

Hon. John Elkin, attorney general of Pennsylvania, stated that he would address the committee on behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Former Senator Edmunds announced that he would appear for those who remonstrated against the seating of Mr. Quay and that he had as coadjutors Hampton L. Carson and George Wharton Pepper.

W. K. Brennen, an attorney of Pittsburg, announced his appearance for the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature and that he had associated with him James A. Stranahan.

In the course of his opening argument, Mr. Elkin contended that a sovereign state was at all times entitled to full representation in the Senate according to the spirit and letter of the constitution. The intention of the framers of the constitution was to keep the representation of each state complete and he maintained that the governor, having authority to appoint a senator to fill a vacancy caused by death, resignation, disqualification or expulsion, had, also, full power to appoint in the event the legislature failed of its duty to elect. He held that the failure of the legislature to perform its duty, ought not and could not operate to the states' advantage in the Senate.

Attorney General Elkin was followed by Hampton L. Carson. As he was about to begin his argument, Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, interrupted to inquire, "Do you not appear here as the paid attorney of John Wanamaker?"

Mr. Carson replied that he did not appear in the pay of Mr. Wanamaker or in that of anybody else. Former Senator Edmunds then seized the opportunity to disclaim for himself any connection with Mr. Wanamaker in the case. Mr. Carson presented an elaborate legal and constitutional argument against the seating of Mr. Quay.

PETTIGREW SQUELCHED.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mr. Pettigrew's resolution asking for information as to whether the flag of the Philippine republic had ever been saluted by the American forces in the Philippines caused applause.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Pettigrew asked a withdrawal of the motion, but this was declined.

Mr. Chandler said that every word of the resolution and speeches made upon it would be cabled to Manila. Mr. Pettigrew called for the ayes and noes on the motion to lay on the table. The vote resulted 41 ayes to 20 nays.

Homestead Provision.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Senator Foster, of Washington, has introduced a bill extending the bounty provision of the homestead law to the soldiers who served in the war with Spain and who have served or are serving now in the Philippines.

PHILADELPHIA THE WINNER

Washington, Dec. 15.—Philadelphia gets the Republican convention, and the date decided upon is June 19. The first ballot stood: Chicago, 20; Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 9; New York, 7. The second ballot stood: Chicago, 23; Philadelphia, 25. Philadelphia won on the second ballot, the vote being challenged, but was confirmed on the third.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—Within a half hour after the national committee at Washington had decided to hold the convention in this city telegrams began pouring into the hotels, asking that rooms be reserved for the period during which the convention should be held. One of the first messages received was from Chairman of the Republican National Committee Hanna, who requested that an entire floor of the Hotel Bellevue be reserved for him. Senators Depew and Platt, of New York; Chairman O'Dell, of New York, and Gov. Roosevelt also had rooms reserved for themselves. The Massachusetts delegation asked for 80 rooms at the Hotel Walton, and the Indiana delegation was the second body of delegates to have accommodations reserved for it. Scores of telegrams from prominent politicians the country over were still arriving late to-night.

Having won the convention, the citizens will now turn to the work of preparing for it. The municipal legislators are preparing to help in making the convention a success and ordinances are being prepared to appropriate funds for the purpose. The convention will be held in the large auditorium of the recent National Export exposition. At present the big hall has a seating capacity for 8,000 persons, but this will be enlarged to accommodate at least 18,000. Plans for the alteration of the building are already in the hands of a contractor. The delegates will all be seated on the main floor while the unofficial visitors will occupy the galleries. The main hall will be so arranged that no seat will be more than 150 feet from the speaker's rostrum, and the acoustics of the auditorium will be such that every one can distinctly hear the speakers. Surrounding the auditorium will be upwards of 50 rooms for committee work, and all other conveniences for the delegates will be close at hand. The convention hall is located in West Philadelphia, on the west bank of the Schulkill river, and is about a mile and a half from the hotel district.

LODGE'S VIEWS.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on the Philippines, last night said:

"It will ultimately become the duty of the Philippine committee, I suppose, to deal with all questions connected with the islands and to consider for submission to the senate the policy which the United States should pursue in regard to them. But these are, of course, questions of the future. The paramount necessity of the present moment is the restoration of order in the islands, the ending of the war and the extinction of the last embers of the insurrection, which has now degenerated into mere brigandage. This is all work for the army, and is an executive function. Until peace and order are absolutely restored there ought not to be any Congressional action. The only immediate duty for the committee that I can see now is to gather together and put into compact form all possible information in regard to the islands, so that when the time comes for Congressional action Congress may have all the knowledge obtainable, which will enable it to act intelligently."

GOVERNOR WOOD, OF CUBA.

Washington, Dec. 13.—By direction of the President, Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. V., was to-day assigned the command of the division of Cuba, relieving Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A. Major General Wood will in addition to his duties as division commander exercise the authority of military governor of the island.

On completon of the transfer of the command Major General Brooke is ordered to repair to this city and report to the adjutant general of the army for further orders of the secretary of war. He will be accompanied by his authorized aides.

In relieving Major General Brooke the President desires to express his high appreciation of and thanks for the faithful and efficient service rendered by that officer as military governor of Cuba.

SULZER'S BOER RESOLUTION.

Washing ton, Dec. 16.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists in South Africa and according belligerent rights to the Transvaal government.

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, that the government of the United States recognizes a condition of public war between the government of Great Britain and the government of the Republic of the Transvaal, and that the United States hereby declare that they will maintain a condition of strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. The Congress of the United States protest and remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war has continued by Great Britain and the President is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment, to secure an observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations, and bring about an honorable peace."

The general debate upon the currency bill closed yesterday and to-day the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The debate proceeded quietly. Mr. Mahon (Pa.) criticised Mr. Bailey for not admitting, as Mr. Sibley had done, that the return of prosperity was due to the restoration of the Republican party to power. Mr. Levy (N. Y.) announced his determination to vote for the bill, as did Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.).

ANTI-EXPANSION FOLLY.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Two joint resolutions were introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, which are the result of consultations among a number of Democratic leaders in the house, and are understood to be expressive of their general position on the Philippines. The first resolution declares the intention and purpose to recognize the independence of the Filipinos, and withdraw our land and sea forces provided the independent government agrees to refund the $20,000,000 paid by the United States to Spain and give us naval and coaling stations, and grant perpetual free access to their ports. Another section pledges our friendly assistance and also pledges against foreign interference or aggression for ten years, during which time the foreign affairs of the Island are to be under American control.

The other resolution asks for information relative to the conclusion of a treaty with the sultan of Jolo, and provides for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the constitutional provision against slavery and the statutory provisions against polygamy apply to the Sulu people.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The chairmen of the various committees as announced by Speaker Henderson to-day are as follows:

Elections No. 1, Robert W. Tayler, Ohio.
Elections No. 2, Walter L. Weaver, Ohio.
Elections No. 3, William S. Mesick, Michigan.
Ways and Means, Sereno E. Payne, New York.
Appropriations, Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.
Judiciary, George W. Ray, New York.
Banking and Currency, Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.
Coinage, Weights and Measures, James H. Southard, Ohio.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, William P. Hepburn, Iowa.
Rivers and Harbors, Theo. E. Burton, Ohio.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio.
Agriculture, J. W. Wadsworth, New York.
Foreign Affairs, R. R. Hitt, Illinois.
Military Affairs, J. A. T. Hull, Iowa.
Naval Affairs, C. A. Boutelle, Maine.
Postoffices and Post Roads, E. F. Loud, California.
Public Lands, J. F. Tracey, Iowa.
Indian Affairs, J. S. Sherman, New York.
Territories, W. S. Knox, Massachusetts.
Insular Affairs, H. A. Cooper, Wisconsin.
Railways and Canals, Charles A. Chickering, New York.
Manufactures, G. W. Faris, Indiana.
Mines and Mining, R. O. Crump, Michigan.
Public Buildings and Grounds, D. H. Mercer, Nebraska.
Pacific Railroads, H. H. Powers, Vermont.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, R. Bartholdt, Missouri.
Education, G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania.
Labor, J. J. Gardner, New Jersey.
Militia, B. F. Marsh, Illinois.
Patents, W. S. Kerr, Ohio.
Invalid Pensions, C. A. Sulloway, New Hampshire.
Pensions, H. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey.
Claims, J. V. Graff, Illinois.
War Claims, T. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.
Private Land Claims, G. W. Smith, Illinois.
District of Columbia, J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.
Revision of Laws, V. Warner, Illinois.
Reform in the Civil Service, F. H. Gillett, Massachusetts.
Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, J. B. Corliss, Michigan.
Irrigation of arid lands, T. H. Tongue, Oregon.
Immigration and Naturalization, W. B. Shattuc, Ohio.
Ventilation and Accoustics, G. W. Prince, Illinois.
Expenditures in the State Department, W. A. Smith, of Michigan.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department, R. G. Cousins, Iowa.
Expenditures in the War Department, W. W. Grout, Vermont.
Expenditures in the Navy Department, J. F. Stewart, New Jersey.
Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, I. P. Wanger, Pennsylvania.
Expenditures in the Interior Department, C. C. Curtis, Kansas.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice, J. P. Dolliver, Iowa.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, C. W. Gillet, New York.
Expenditure on Public Buildings, R. J. Gamble, South Dakota.
Accounts, M. Bull, Rhode Island.
Select Committee on Census, A. J. Hopkins, Illinois.
Library, A. C. Harmer, Pennsylvania.
Printing, J. P. Heatwole, Minnesota.
Enrolled Bills, W. B. Baker, Maryland.

THE MAINE'S DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen having selected the place where the dead of the Maine are to be buried, is now making arrangements for the interment on the same lines as those followed in the cases of the Santiago victims. The remains of the Maine victims will be brought by a special train directly from Fort Monroe to Arlington. They will be carried through Gen. Sheridan's gate and placed in hospital tents pending the burial services, each casket covered with an American flag. It is expected that the President, the members of the President's cabinet, most of the army and navy officers in Washington, and a large number of persons will be present at Arlington when the final interment takes place, probably the last week in December.

MARRIED WOMEN AS CLERKS

Washington, Dec. 15.—Misinterpretations by employes throughout the country of the recent ruling of the status of married women as postoffice clerks led to a statement to-day by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath. He reiterates that the presence of husband and wife as clerks in the same office is inimical to the service and that her position should go to some one who had no means of support. He says: "I intend to apply this ruling to female clerks who, in the future, marry. Female postoffice clerks already married and whose employment under their married names has been approved by the department, will not be disturbed under this ruling.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the senate:

Treasury—William D. Bynum, of Indiana, to be general appraiser of merchandise; William M. Hoey, of Indiana, collector of customs for the district of Arizona.

Interior—Major George W. H. Stouch, of Colorado, agent for the Indians of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency in Oklahoma.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Boston, Dec. 18.—An advance of 10 per cent in wages went into effect today in many of the cotton manufactories of New England. This increase affects from 70,000 to 75,000 persons. The places included in to-day's advance are Lowell, with about 18,000 operatives; Augusta, Me., 3,500; Lawrence, Mass., 12,000; Chicopee, Mass., 3,000; Biddford, Me., 3,500; Manchester, N. H., nearly 15,000; Clinton, Mass., 2,400; Dover, N. H., 1,300; Newburyport, Mass., 500; Waterville, Me., 1,000; Lisbon, Me., 500; Brunswick, Me., 700; Hooksett, N. H., 500; Suncook, N. H., 1,500; Nashua, N. H., 1,500.

In addition, an advance goes into effect in a number of the cotton mills of central and western Massachusetts.

Some of the woolen mills also increased wages 10 per cent this morning. These are outside of the American Woolen company, which will make a general advance January 1.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 15.—A general advance of 10 per cent. to the 1,000 employes of the Bessemer steel department has been granted by the Jones & Laughlin's Iron and Steel Company, to take effect on the first of January. A similar advance in all departments of the big plant is practically assured when the contracts for next year are signed. This will affect 5,000 men. The advance is based on the present prosperous condition of the iron and steel markets, and the firm's policy of allowing its men an equitable share of increased profits.

Lansford, Dec. 16.—Notices have been posted by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company to the effect that the market price of coal at tide is 6 per cent below the basis, and that all contract miners and inside laborers will be paid accordingly. This means an increase of 26 cents per week in the miners' wages and 21 cents for laborers. It will affect 3,000 employes.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S HEALTH.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Journal says:

The health of Mrs. McKinley, the wife of the President, has changed materially for the worse. The history of her present condition dates back to the vacation at Lake Champlain last summer.

At that time Mrs. McKinley was particularly well and strong. Her improved condition was marked by her friends. Dr. Rixey, the family physician at the White house, thought this would be a good time to withdraw the stimulating medicines upon which Mrs. McKinley had been depending. For 25 years she has been a great sufferer and a liberal user of medicines. Dr. Rixey never did approve of this. He believes in building up the strength with muscular treatment, massage and hygienic exercise.

The President agreed with the family physician that her unusually good health was an opportune time for taking away the stimulants. It was done. The result was not as favorable as was expected. She quickly showed the lack of support given by the customary medicines. She continually failed slowly until she went to Canton with the President when he went home to vote. This taxed her strength severely and she was much weakened as a result of the trip. She very much desired to attend the funeral of the Vice President, but her physician would not permit the journey.

Shortly after that there was a serious collapse. She has lost interest in everything and her vitality is low. Until recently she gave close and sympathetic attention to the daily duties of the President.

When Gen. Wood arrived from Santiago there was a medical consultation at which he and Dr. Rixey were present. Gen. Wood was formerly Mrs. McKinley's physician. He approved of the course of treatment mapped out by Dr. Rixey. It is understood that some of the former medicines have been given back to her.

TO TEST SILVER QUESTION.

Denver, Col., Dec. 15.—A. W. Rucker, president of the United States Monetary League left here yesterday for St. Louis, where he will hold a conference with the governors of several states friendly to the free coinage of silver, relative to a suit which is about to be begun by the state of Colorado for the purpose of securing a decision by the United States supreme court as to the legality of the demonetization of silver. The general assembly of the state passed a joint resolution authorizing the governor to take steps to bring this question before the supreme court. After consultation with prominent public men of the state, Governor Thomas settled upon a course of action. The first step was to authorize President Rucker, under the great seal of the state, to confer with other governors and raise the funds necessary to bring a case before the supreme court of the United States. The replies from governors of those states recognizing that silver should be on an equality with gold as a circulating medium of value, have been most satisfactory, promising assistance and, if possible, active co-operation. Especially in Texas has the reception of the idea been cordial, and it is possible Mr. Rucker will go to that state and meet the governor and state officials before proceeding to Washington.

The suit against the government of the United States will be begun by an action in Denver. The United States Monetary League will give the state treasurer of Colorado, as a present, a solid silver brick of the purest metal of 100 ounces and representing $100 at par ratio. The treasurer will then formally present the brick to the state. The state will send it to the United States mint at Washington with the demand that it be coined into 100 silver dollars.

"This demand, of course," says Mr. Rucker, "will be refused. Upon refusal suit will be entered in the United States supreme court, for we have a right under the constitution to demand that the bullion be coined. The question will be raised as to where the constitution lands us and the suit brought in the name of the state of Colorado to secure more rapid action than otherwise would be given it."

Mr. Rucker will be assisted by counsel from his and other states.

BEET SUGAR IN MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 18.—A portion of Land Commissioner French's annual report, which will soon be issued, relates to the subject of beet sugar and its manufacture in Michigan.

It is stated that the nine beet sugar companies of the state have a combined capital of $2,600,000 and an approximate investment of $3,714,786. The benefits of the industry, it is stated, will extend over 50 of the 68 counties of the lower peninsula, and it is estimated that 42,475 acres of beets were harvested this year. From this acreage it is estimated that there was a yield of 508,576 tons of beets, which will bring the farmers of the state $2,262,577, or about $53 per acre.

It is shown that approximately there will be manufactured in Michigan during the next year over 72,000,000 pounds of sugar. This state annually consumes about 145,000,000 pounds, which is about twice as much as the output of the nine factories which will be in operation in this state. Michigan pays for her sugar over $7,250,000 annually, a majority of which would be kept at home if a sufficient amount were manufactured here, and her citizens would also receive the benefit of the thousands of dollars which would be expended in the manufacture of it. To manufacture a sufficient amount of sugar to supply Michigan 20 factories would be required, with about $8,000,000 invested, an annual pay roll of $730,000, and the farmers would receive nearly $5,000,000 for their beets. To raise a sufficient amount of beets to make the supply of sugar would require about 90,000 acres annually, or 270,000 acres, as beets should be raised on land only every third year. Real estate dealers around Bay City report that farming lands around that city have increased in value at least 25 per cent since. It would be quite a promising outlook to the farmer to have 270,000 acres of farms and surrounding lands increased 25 per cent in value, and probably more.

The Largest Cargo.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The British steamship Ping Suey has arrived here from New York to carry to Rotterdam the largest general cargo ever shipped in a single vessel. She will carry about 9,000 tons dead weight, and the cargo will largely consist of grain. The vessel came from New York in ballast, and the work of putting her cargo abroad began to-day.

The Fair Case.

San Francisco, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Nettie F. Craven, who claims to be the widow of the late Senator James G. Fair, won a partial victory in Judge Troutt's court yesterday when the court decided that she may prosecute her claims for a family allowance of $5,000 per month.

Mrs. Craven will now be permitted to prove, if she can do so, that she is the widow of the deceased senator.

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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

LIEUT. BRUMBY DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, flag lieutenant to Admiral Dewey during the Manila campaign, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, died at Garfield hospital shortly after 6 o'clock last evening.

The death of Lieutenant Brumby, while not unexpected, was a great shock to Admiral Dewey. The relations of the men for several years past have been very intimate, and a strong friendship had grown up between them. Lieutenant Brumby went out to the Asiatic station with his admiral and had been there with him until they had both returned to the United States several months ago. In his capacity of flag lieutenant to the

LIEUT. BRUMBY.

admiral, Lieutenant Brumby was thrown with his chief practically all the time and acted as his personal representative in many matters of detail delegated to him by the commanding officer. He was regarded by Admiral Dewey as a bright, energetic and capable assistant, while the devotion of the latter to the admiral was something marvelous. The burden of his thought during the latter days of his illness when his mind was wrecked with deliriums seemed to be regarding his work for the admiral.

The lieutenant's illness dated from about the 27th of November, the first symptom being nothing more than a cold, which, however, failed to yield to treatment, and soon afterwards he went to the Garfield hospital, where he died. Admiral Dewey was unremitting in his attentions to him until his condition began precarious and visitors were not allowed to see him. Some days ago Mrs. W. I. Heyward, of Maretta, Ga., a sister, was summoned, and Thursday she was joined by her husband, both remaining with the lieutenant until he died. The lieutenant's aged mother is still living in Marietta, Ga. The father, who is dead, was a colonel of the 14th Georgia regiment in the Confederate army.

Lieutenant Brumby was 44 years of age and unmarried. Nothing definite has been decided concerning the funeral, except that the body will be taken to Georgia for interment, leaving here tomorrow night for Atlanta. It is improbable that Admiral Dewey will accompany the remains, but will designate his secretary, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, to perform that duty.

Lieutenant Brumby was appointed a naval cadet from Georgia, entering the service on the 29th of September, 1873, and his present commission dates from 24th of August, 1892. Practically all the time during the last two years he has been with Admiral Dewey.

In his report of the battle of Manila Admiral Dewey spoke in very complimentary terms of the services and gallantry of his flag lieutenant and recommended that he be advanced some numbers on the list of lieutenants. His recommendation was adopted by the Navy department and the name sent to the Senate, but together with a number of other promotions made by the department, failed to be acted upon. The promotion recommended placed him about 13 on the list of lieutenants, and had it been confirmed he would in less than a year from now have reached the grade of lieutenant commander. The lieutenant's death is the second of those who were closely associated with Dewey at the battle of Manila—Captain Gridley and Lieutenant Brumby.

Lieutenant Brumby was presented a sword by the legislature of Georgia on the 26th of October. He remained in Georgia some days after that and returned to Washington about the middle of November.

GEN. BROOKE INDIGNANT.

Havana, Dec. 15.—Governor General Brooke is indignant at the reports cabled from Washington which represent him as having protested against the order of the President relieving him of the military governor ship of Cuba. He says:

"I am a soldier and obey orders. I would direct the arrest of any officer who protested against my order, and would always render to a superior authority the respect which I would exact from a subordinate."

His friends, however, express the opinion that he has not been treated with due consideration. They think that some intimation should have been given him of the contemplated change, whereas, as a matter of fact, the first knowledge he had that he was to be relieved and be succeeded by Major General Wood was derived from newspaperdispatches.

The Patria says:

"The administration of General Wood at Santiago has been thought well of by Cubans of all grades. It must also be admitted that he governed the most sensitive and independent section of the island without once offending the dignity of the inhabitants. He understood the exigencies of situation and recognized the rights of the people."

The Lucha says:

"Judging from past experience of General Wood, he will make an excellent governor general. Cuba has cause for self-congratulation. In Santiago his policy was one of harmony. He was the first to promulgate habeas corpus. In a country where the members of international hate are still smouldering a man of his clear intelligence may be expected to solve prudently many complicated political problems."

The Neuvo Pais says:

"Those who know General Wood best assert that he is a brave soldier and a thorough statesman as well."

The members of General Brooke's advisory cabinet to-day tendered their resignation, but were asked to remain in office until the arrival of General Wood.

NEW DIAMOND FIELD.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 16.—It is reported that a diamond field has been found in the wilds between Michipicoten and Port Arthur. The precise location is kept a profound secret. The discovery was made last summer by an expert from Kimberley, who made an exploring tour. A formation was found precisely similar to that of the Kimberley field. The discovery is reported to be of considerable area and in the opinion of the diamond expert the precious stones undoubtedly exist there.

Alleged Crookedness.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 18.—Concerning the allegations made here to-day, based on results of grand jury investigations, the state military board is alleged to have sold last July to the "Illinois Supply Company," of Chicago, for $10,500, goods and equipments estimated to have inventoried at $53,000.

M'KINLEY AND ROOT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19.—The auditorium in the main building of the recent national exposition is pronounced by Chairman Joseph H. Manley and H. C. Payne, of the sub-committee of the national Republican committee, as the finest hall ever selected for a national Republican convention. If all the available space is utilized, the convention hall will provide 30,000 square feet of room.

For the accommodation of newspaper men, it is proposed to erect a platform capable of holding about 700 people, half way between the floor and the level of the stage. This will give the newspaper men every opportunity to hear and see. Mr. Manley, in speaking of the arrangements for the press, said:

"There were too many newspaper men at St. Louis. Every country newspaper for 800 miles around had its representatives in the hall. Personally, I want to say that I am going to oppose giving the privilege of the convention floor to any but representatives of the metropolitan press."

Mr. Payne predicted a harmonious convention, and when asked as to whom he thought would be nominated for Vice President, he said:

"Sentiment around Washington, and, in fact, all through the west, is pronounced in favor of Secretary of War Root. The western states, while they would naturally prefer a western man ordinarily, are a unit for Secretary Root, and in order to have him be the man, they are perfectly satisfied to have the nomination come east. I am satisfied that Mr. Root will be nominated, and I base my belief on what I have seen and heard in the past few months. Of course, there is no doubt about McKinley's renomination, and I should not be surprised to see both him and Secretary Root named by acclamation."

BANK FAILURE.

Boston, Dec. 16.—The Broadway National bank, of this city, has failed.

The directors are John R. Graham, Henry L. Lawrence, Frank O. Squire, R. C. Downer and Frank W. Downer.

Frank O. Squire is connected with the firm of John P. Squire & Co., which assigned yesterday with $3,000,000 liabilities.

The last statement of the Broadway national bank issued at the close of business December 9 was: Capital, $200,000; loans, $1,995,000; circulation, $45,000; individual deposits, $2,348,000; due banks, $131,000; due from reserve agents, $274,000; expenses, clearing house, $273,000; due from banks, $168,000; five per cent funds, $2,250; legal tenders, $158,000; specie, $113,000.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 16.—R. G. Dn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Unusual depression in stocks this week has displayed the great divergence between the trading and the productive industries of the country and its speculation. Never has production been greater, the number of hands employed larger, the wages distributed higher, or the purchasing power, based upon earnings, greater than at this time; and never have conditions of trade nor earnings and traffic given certainty of greater business for transporters. Yet as the earnings of the railways and manufacturing companies mount upward, the stocks decline, as if it were disastrous for a road to double its earnings, and ruinous for a mill to realize unprecedented profits.

"Inflated capitalization has, of course, done much harm, and speculative excitement has counted profits in many cases long before they were earned. Money markets here and abroad have been strained by British reverses in South Africa, and wherever they were overloaded they have been pushed to quick and disastrous instead of gradual liquidation. The result it that while industries and transporting companies realize great profits, the speculative holders of stocks realize severe losses.

"Iron production still expands. The Iron Age reports the output of pig, 296,959 tons weekly, December 1, against 288,522 November 1, and the decrease in stocks not held by the great steel companies, 5,020 tons. A Pittsburg company bought 40,000 tons of Bessemer for $24 at the Valley mills, which is below recent prices, and grey forge is quoted a shade lower at $21. Bars are again irregular.

"The movement of wheat is disappointing, but prices have declined only three-eighths cents, with corn a fraction higher. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have been, in the two weeks of December, only 5,328,269 bushels, against 11,120,159 last year, and Pacific exports, 1,501,982 bushels, against 1,208,514 last year. The shrinkage in western receipts, only 8,975,725 bushels having come forward in two weeks, against 17,748,411 last year, is remarkable, though the movement then was abnormal.

"Exports of breadstuffs in November decreased $3,500,000, which, with losses of $200,000 in provisions and $13,000,000 in cotton, lowered the value of staple exports $15,337,567, in spite of an increase of $2,000,000 in oil. But enormous shipments of manufactured products made the excess of exports over imports more than $49,000,00 for the month.

"In spite of an advance of 2.1 cents in prices, cotton exports in November decreased $13,020,026 in value, amounting to only 710,351 bales, against 1,483,126 last year. Prices do not advance this week, even believers in a short crop thinking it as well to wait, in view of the small demand.

"Wool did not advance further, though sales scarcely diminish, and have been 22,075,000 pounds in two weeks at the three chief markets, so far exceeding all consuming demands that speculation must still account for most of the business, but there was less excitement and more buying by small works.

"Failures for the week were 218 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 31 last year."

Buying Up Wool.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 15.—For two weeks past, representatives of eastern wool firms, principally from Boston, have been canvassing the wool growing sections of the state in an effort to buy up next year's clip. In the Ranier reserve district, advances have been offered at a full price when delivered next summer, of from 17 to 20 cents per pound. The cause assigned for offering to buy in advance is that heavy orders have been received by the house represented for delivery next fall, and to make sure of a supply. All the crops possible are now being secured.

British Wheat.

London, Dec. 13.—According to a preliminary statement issued by the board of agriculture, the total wheat yield in Great Britain for 1899 is estimated at 65,529,035 bushels, compared with 73,028,856 bushels last year.

Australian Wheat Markets.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 15.—The official estimates of the wheat area of the colony are 1,361,511 acres, with a probable yield of 13,690,700 bushels; available surplus for export, 90,000 tons.

GENERAL RALLY IN STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 19.—All roads led to Wall street this morning. Besides the throngs of brokers, bankers, clerks and regular frequenters, the elevated trains, surface cars, ferries and private conveyances brought their addition of curiosity-seekers of all conditions and both sexes. Some had interests at stake, and were on hand to watch news and developments, but the majority were present simply as sightseers. The galleries of the exchange were filled to their utmost.

The measures already taken for relief of the money market and other measures projected, including the expressed intention of the secretary of the treasury to increase the government deposits with the national banks, had their effect in allaying apprehension. The sharp recovery in prices of some leading American stocks on the London exchange this morning contributed to the same effect. The feeling, however, was feverish. The advance in the Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent, and the 8 per cent discount rate in Berlin caused uneasiness, not only on their own account, but because they probably foreshadowed further advances in the Bank of England's rate and resulting pressure on New York.

The brokers on the floor were in a state of wild excitement and the turmoil, as the signal sounded for the opening, was indescribable. It was impossible to detect any intelligible transactions from the standpoint of outside observation, but experts, whose business it is to follow transaction, kept the tape supplied with quotations. Some very heavy orders were executed, both for buying and selling account. The course of the market flowed and ebbed many times in the course of the first hour, and became wildly irregular at times, prices mounting buoyantly at some points, while breaking anew at other points. Those who had set themselves the task of supporting the market, evidently had their hands full and had to absorb a seemingly unending stream of offers of large blocks.

The powerful financial interests, whose efforts it was to sustain and advance prices, found important assistance from investment buying on a large scale, which was particularly manifest in the bond department. Buyers of this class displayed no interest in sustaining prices, and any considerable recovery in prices caused a falling off, but after a decline and a succeeding up-turn they came in in force.

Speculation was very feverish, but there was an undertone of strength manifest throughout the dividend-paying railroads. The downward rush after the high opening forced prices down anywhere from 2 to 7 points, Metropolitan Street Railway leading. Good buying then appeared, and prices bounded upwards, American Tobacco recovering 9 points. There were many conspicuously weak points, industrial specialties lacking support and giving way frequently. In the minor railway stocks, special groups forged steadily downward, prominently the southern and coal shares. Hocking Valley had sagged 3 points. At 11 o'clock the market, while quieter, was very unsettled, but, generally speaking, the internationals and grangers were fairly well held, the industrial shares, except for a few of the high-priced leaders being honored energetically.

Some of the points of the weakness in the second hour were the Coalers, which dropped from 1 to 2 1-2, Louisville 1, Norfolk & Western preferred 1 3-4, a group of the iron and steel stocks, including Federal Steel, American Hoop, Smelting and National Steel 1 to 2 1-2, Missouri Pacific 3, and Peoples' Gas 4 1-2. Towards noon it became known that the clearing house banks had agreed to provide an additional $10,000,000 to lend in the market at the market rate and the whole market surged upward to above the opening level. The rally extended from 1 to 6 1-2 points. The changes in bonds were exceedingly irregular, the demand advancing prices sharply at some points, while at others weakness.

At a meeting of the members of the clearing house committee to-day, a second subscription of $10,000,000 was made up for lending in the stock market.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Dec. 19, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat during the past week has been of fair proportions, but not so large as might have been anticipated. Millers have not purchased freely, and exports have not been large. Some dealers think that after the holidays there will be a more active business. Wheat has gained ¾ to 1c in price since last week, although the markets were weak to-day. Corn has been rather dull and has lost a strong fraction. At times there were free sellers. Clover seed has been firm most of the time. Trade fair, and prices have improved about 20 cents per bushel.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat closed ¾ to 1c lower to-day. Trade was active for May. Prices opened weak, Liverpool not responding to the advance in the American markets yesterday. There was fairly free selling at the opening. Bradstreet's showed a decrease of 1,299,000 bushels, but this had little influence. There was more inquiry in London for wheat affoat, but millers do not apear in the marketp for large orders, which is a check to trade. Receipts in the Northwest, 273 cars; same day last week, 462 cars; last year, 785 cars. The markets were weak at the close.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	b73⅜
Chicago	70⅝	70½	70@⅛	70⅛
New York	s75⅜	75⅜	75¼	b75⅜
St. Louis	72¾	72¾-⅞	71⅞-72	72⅛-¼
Minneapolis	67⅞	67⅞	a67⅛	67⅛
Duluth	a69¾	a69⅝	b68¾	b68⅝

At Chicago, December wheat opened at 66⅝c, and closed at 66⅛c; July, 70⅝c; close 70⅛c. At New York, July wheat opened at 75⅝c; close, 75¼c. At St. Louis, July wheat opened at 69¼c bid; close, 69⅛c bid. At Duluth, December wheat opened at 65¼c; close, 64⅞c bid.

Primary receipts of wheat, 557,977 bushels; same time last year, 966,000. Shipments, 211,161 bushels; same time last year, 298,000. Receipts of corn, 425,475 bushels; same time last year, 917,063. Shipments, 289,197 bushels; same time last year, 364,000.

Bradstreet's shows: East of Rockies, wheat, increase, 1,800,000 bushels; corn, increase, 1,065,000 bushels; oats, decrease, 147,000.

Telegram from Lamson Bros: Clearances wheat and flour, 66,000 bushels; corn, 151,346; oats, 17,122.

Puts on May wheat at Chicago, 69⅝s.; calls, 70½ bid.

Oats for December at Chicago, 22¼; high, 22⅜; low and close, 22¼; May, 24¾ open and high, and 24⅛ low and close.

Pork for December at Chicago, $8.75; January, $10 open and high; $9.87 low, and $9.90 close.

Lard for December at Chicago, $5.10; January, $5.35 open and high, and $5.30 low and close.

Corn was off ⅛ to ⅜c. Trade only fair. Prices opened weak. There was a good deal of selling in the beginning. Prices closed at the lowest point. At Chicago, December corn opened at 30⅛c and closed at 30⅛c; January, 31c; close, 30⅞c; May, 33¼c open and high, and 32⅞c low and close.

Paris wheat 10 to 15 centimes higher; flour, 20 to 25c higher.

Antwerp wheat unchanged.

Liverpool wheat ¼d lower. Corn dull and ⅛ to ⅜d lower for the day.

The Close at Toledo--Wheat Lower.

Cash and December wheat ⅝c off and May and July ⅝c decline at the local exchange to-day, compared with yesterday. Trade active. Prices were weak on last transactioins.

No. 2 soft red wheat 69¾, 70, then 69⅝ bid.

December wheat, 70, 69¾, then 69⅝ bid; May, 73¾, 73⅞ and close, 73⅜ bid; July, 73½, 73⅜, 73⅜, and close, 73⅜ bid.

Corn Dull, Lower.

Corn was dull at a decline of ¼ to ½c, closing weak; No. 2 mixed corn, 31½; No. 3 corn, 30½; No. 3 yellow, 31½; No. 3 white 31½; No. 2 mixed, May, 33½; close, 33¾.

Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24c; May, 25½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25c.

Rye—Dull, easy; No. 2, 55½c; nominal.

Clover seed—Fair business, and sterady at a decline of 5c; prime old, cash, $5.00 asked; December, 5.77½; March, $5.85; No. 2 seed, Buckhorn, $1.80. Receipts, 625 bags; shipments, 700.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a dull market this morning. Butter holds firm with supply only fair. Eggs firm, and sell well. Vegetables in ample supply, except beans which are firm with stock not heavy. Poultry is in fair demand; prices steady. The movement of turkeys is expected to be good. Fruits firm; good apples scarce.

Butter—Creamery, best quality, 26@27c; dairy, 15@20c.

Eggs—Fresh, 21@22c.

Vegetables—Carrots, bu., 25c; rutabagas, bu., 35c; onions, bu., 25@30c; beets, bu., 30c; lettuce, lb., 10c; celery, dozen stalks, 25@40c; beans, bu., $1.85; oyster plant, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 35@40c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jersey, $3.50; Virginia, $2.25; cabbages, dozen, 30@50c; squashes, dozen, 75c@$1.00; parsnips, bu., 35@40c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4½c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $11; No. 2, $10.

Straw—Per ton, car lots, $4; oat straw, $4.00@4.50.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8½c; No. 2's and bulls, 8c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 10½c; No. 2's, 9½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's 10½c; seep pelts, 25c@$1.00.

Poultry, Dressed—Turkeys, lb., 11c; chickens, lb., 8@8½c, old fowls, 7½c; ducks and geese, 8c.

Live chickens, 7c; old fowls, 6@6½c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 7c; geese, 6½@7c per lb.

Fruits—Lemons, box, $3.25@3.75; oranges, box, $3.25@3.75; apples, bbl., $2.50; cranberries, bbl., $6.00; bushel, $2.25.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $5.00; beef, lb., 6½@8½c; calves, lb., 8@8½c; mutton, lb., 6@7c; lambs, lb., 8@9c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 54c; boiled, 55c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 9c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Middlings in 100 lb. sacks, $15; screenings, in 100 lb. sacks, $15; bran, $14.50.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@10c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 56½c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn in ear—New, per 100 lbs., 35@40c; old, 50c.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Dec. 19.—Butter—Receipts, 7,226 packages; market steady; western creamery, 23@27c; June creamery, 22@25½c; factory, 15½@20c. Cheese—Receipts, 4,342 packages; market firm; fall made fancy, small, 12¾@13c; fall made, large fancy, 12¾@13c; late made, small, 12@12¼c; large, late made, 11¾@12c. Eggs—Receipts 11,120 packages; ungraded at mark, 16@21½c; western, 21@24c, loss off. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, quiet. Coffee, dull; No. 7, 6¾@6⅞c.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 66⅛c; May, 70⅛@70¼c; July, 70⅛c. Corn—Dec., 30⅛@30⅜c; Jan., 30⅞@30¾c; May, 32¾@32⅞c; July, 33¼c. Oats—Dec., 22¼c; May, 24¼c. Pork—Dec., $8.75; Jan., $9.90; May, $10.25. Lard—Dec., $5.12½; Jan., $5.30@5.32½; May, $5.55. Ribs—Dec., $5.20; Jan., $5.22½; May, $5.37½. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.48½; S. W., $1.48½; Dec., $1.48; May, $1.43½.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Provisions were less animated than has been the rule lately. Initial prices under yesterday were lighter prices at the yards and a light supply of hogs. Realizing was only a little scattered. May pork opened 5@7½c down at $10.25@10.27½; May lard 2½@5c lower at $5.55@5.57½, selling off to $5.52½, and May ribs 2½c lower at $5.40@5.42½, easing off early to $5.37½.

The Cotton Market.

New York, Dec. 19.—The cotton market opened barely steady with prices ranging from an advance of 11 points down to exactly the figures current at the close last night. The latter however, were for the new crop positions only. Liverpool's response to our pronounced break of yesterday and to the sensational events in money circles, was regarded as distinctly favorable to a rally. Declarations by private wire houses that the South had been affected but little by the New York panic had a reassuring influence as well. Shorts turned for cover and the bull crowd picked up sufficient courage to purchase the far months. Rumors soon gained circulation that Wall street was again wavering. These stories created a certain amount of distrust in cotton circles, and before the close of the first hour prices were off to a few points above last night's close, under light general selling. Late cables were firm, however, and prevented any stampede of holders such as occurred yesterday. Trading was spasmodically active.

Cotton futures opened barely steady, December, $7.03; January, $7.06; February, $7.12; March, $7.16; April, $7.21; May, $7.18; June, $7.31; July, $7.31; August, $7.23; September, $6.97; October, $6.85.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000; market steady; butchers' stock and canners, steady to firm; calves, shade lower; stockers and feeders, unchanged; beeves, $4.25@7.30; cows, $3.00@4.75; heifers, $3.25@5.00; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.65; Texas fed beeves, $4.15@5.25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 40,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 40,000; left over, 3,018; market 2½@5c lower; mixed and butchers, $3.90@4.30; good heavy, $4.00@4.15; rough heavy, $3.85@3.95; light, $3.90@4.10; bulk of sales, $4.00@4.10.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.50; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.25@3.25; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.00@4.00; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Market active; prime lambs, $4.75@5.00; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; liberal receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.05@4.10; Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; pigs, $4.00@4.05; roughs, $3.00@3.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market, 5@10c lower; pigs, $4.15@4.20; Yorkers, $4.15; mediums, $4.20@4.25; heavy, $4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10 cars; best lambs, 10c lower, others steady.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Dec. 19.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market 5c lower; pigs and Yorkers, $4.10; mediums and heavies, $4.15; closing quiet.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Dec. 19.—Money on call, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and at $4.81@4.81¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81. Silver certificates, 59@59½c. Bar silver, 59¼c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 19.	Dec. 12.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	133	133½
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133	133½
U. S. 5's coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5's registered	112	112¼
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	114	114½
U. S. 4's (old) registered	113	113½
U. S. 2's registered	102	102
U. S. 3's coupons	109	108½
U. S. 3's registered	109	108½

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	128	128	124	127¾
Am. Steel Wire	34	37¾	34	37¼
Am. Tobacco	81	89½	80	89
Atchison, com.	18	18⅝	17¾	18⅝
Atchison, pfd.	58⅝	59⅝	57	59⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	74	75⅞	72	74⅞
C. B. & Q.	118	120¾	118⅝	119⅝
Chesp. & Ohio	27½	28⅝	27	28⅛
Con. Tobacco	27	28½	25	28⅛
Federal Steel, pfd.	71¼	73⅝	69½	73⅝
General Electric	118	118	118	118
Kansas & Texas pfd	31	31¾	29½	31
Louisville & Nashv.	76⅝	77⅝	75¾	77¾
Leather, com.	12	12⅞	11½	12⅞
Leather, pfd.	69	69	68⅝	69
Manhattan	92	94½	91	93⅝
Missouri Pacific	37½	39	36	38¼
North. Pacific, com.	50⅝	52⅝	49⅞	52
North. Pacific, pfd.	70	71⅝	69	71⅝
New York Central	125¾	126⅝	123	126⅝
Pacific Mail	37	38⅝	37⅞	38
People's Gas	94	97⅞	90⅝	97⅞
Reading, com.	17	17	15⅝	17
Rock Island	104	105¼	102½	104¾
St. Paul	117	118	116½	117
South. Pacific	34⅝	35½	33½	35½
South. Ry., pfd.	51½	52	51	52
Texas Pacific	13⅝	14⅞	13¾	14⅞
Tenn. Coal and Iron	72	79	70⅝	79
Union Pacific, com.	43⅝	44¾	42⅞	44
Union Pacific, pfd.	69½	71⅞	68	71¼
Wabash, pfd.	19	20⅛	19	20⅛
Western Union	85½	86⅝	85	86⅝

Trade.

The general trade of the country has been a little quiet during the past week, but the holiday trade has been unusually heavy.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.81
Pennsylvania	1.66
Barnesville	1.36
Corning	1.49
New Castle	1.41
North Lima	1.17
South Lima	1.12
Indiana	1.12
Scio	1.66

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "With speculative excitement much abated the advance in prices has halted, at least for a time, and there is said to be more buying by small manufacturers. But the trading reported, 22,077,500 pounds at the three chief markets in two weeks of December, is large enough to prove that an important share of the business is still between dealers. Prices have not changed, but the highest quotations of last week are at least nominally held, and the confidence of holders appears to be as great as ever."